FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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FROM THE CHURCHMAN.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT Dr. IVES.

The following communication was entrusted by the writer to a friend of his in this city, with a request that he would hand it to the Editor of the *Freeman's Journal*, and, in case that Editor should decline to publish *the whole of it*, that he would then offer it for publication in *The Churchman*.

ST. MARY'S, RALEIGH, July 23, 1853.

To the Editor of the Freeman's Journal—

SIR: A recent number of your Journal contains the following language, purporting to be an extract from a letter of the late Bishop of N. C. to [illegible], the Rev. Dr. Forbes, of your city: "A few weeks since, to our utter astonishment, after, as I told you, having made arrangements for settling every debt in North Carolina, I received from Rev. Mr. Smedes a letter, saying, that an account had been made up against me of sums contributed as gifts to Valle Crucis, and a process served upon my library and *Mrs. Ives'* personal articles, left behind. So it seems they are determined, if possible, to make a clean sweep of character, property and all."

As this language, sir, places me in the unenviable position of a slanderer of friends to whom I am bound by very strong ties, and thus reflects very seriously upon them and upon myself, and as it is a misrepresentation of any facts ever derived from me, either in writing or discourse, I feel that I have a claim upon your columns for such a statement as may do justice to the parties whom, by the hasty publication of a private letter you have assaulted and injured.

Some time in February or March last, I received a letter from the late Bishop of N. C., written from Rome, but without date, in which he says, "I shall be obliged, dear friend, to ask you to act for me, in some worldly transactions. I think I have property enough in N. C. to pay my debts." "There will be"——the writer specifies certain funds, the whole amount of which "will make $1,600." "My debts as far as I recollect, are," here follows an enumeration of them, specifying the names of creditors and the amounts due, in all, $1,030, leaving some [illegible], which, with the furniture and library, I hope to pay you." "I hope soon to send you a power of attorney to act for me." These extracts are from the first communication between the writer and myself, after his abandonment of his diocese. My claim, alluded to in this letter, is for $2,000, loaned to him in the years 1845 and '46; and on which interest has always been forborne. In answer to this letter, I stated, as well as I can recollect, that I had heard of two or three other claims, not enumerated in his list, and mentioned the amounts and the names of the creditors. But I did not say that this information had come from these parties; still less did I intimate that they intended to press these claims legally or otherwise. Neither of these is true. I had barely heard of the claims in conversing about his affairs, and that I believe is all that I told him. In the same letter but not in the same connection, I stated that as I had heard that one or two of the creditors *had spoken* of attaching his goods to secure themselves, by the advice of judicious friends, *I had determined myself to take that step*, not for the selfish purpose of securing myself at the expense of others, but simply to put myself in legal possession of his effects, that I might be in a condition to carry out the purposes of his power of attorney when it should reach me, and as his agent to do full justice to all who had claims upon him. His answer to this communication was dated April 10th, accompanied with a full power of attorney, authorizing me to dispose of his effects, and arrange all his affairs as if he himself were present. He made no complaint of the legal step of which I had advised him, but only begged that the effects of Mrs. Ives, which he pledged himself to redeem, might be exempted from seizure. My answer to this, sent in the latter part of May, or early in June, was a proposition to assume myself the settlement of all his debts with his creditors, and *to hold his library and all his effects in my hands subject to his demand*, upon his satisfying my claim, and indemnifying me for any outlay I might be called to make beyond his means in my possession. This proposition, if he has received my letter, is now before him. Permit me to say too, sir, that the proposition is also before his new friends. They have it in their power to rescue from the fangs of constant persecution this writhing victim. If they have confidence in their Neophytic estimate of his assets, and of his pecuniary liabilities, they have only to assume towards them the relation which one of his old friends is willing to take, to rescue him from this "clean sweep of character, property, and all"!

But I must not allow my pen in a remark which would inflict an unnecessary wound upon an unfortunate man, who is to be viewed, I think, more in sorrow than in anger, even by those whom his fall gives most pain. To his new friends, however, I may say, that nothing can be more preposterous than the attempt in this instance to raise the cry of persecution. The truth is, the abandonment of his Diocese and Church by our late Bishop was a relief to all parties. It justified the sagacity of those who had advocated stringent measures against him during the latter part of his career; and while it grieved and mortified those who had upheld him, it rescued them from a painful state of doubt and uncertainty in respect to him, into which his conduct had thrown them. He himself felt, as I know, that his influence was gone, and that he was only tolerated in the Diocese, where once he had been respected and loved. The fact is, his tergiversations, his recantations, his inconsistencies, and self-contradictions, to palliate which he was himself driven to the plea of insanity, the only plea affording any refuge now to those who would maintain his moral integrity, had deprived his exercise of the Episcopate of all weight, and all authority. And when he actually went away from us, he was followed either by silent contempt, or equally silent compassion.

One of the most painful circumstances connected with his fall, to me, Mr. Editor, is the necessity now laid upon me, of seeming to lift up a hand against him. I have always been one of those who have cherished toward him the kindest feelings, and have endeavored to maintain with him personal relations unaltered by the change which he has made in our ecclesiastical. My feelings are still of the kindest character. You, Mr. Editor, and his injudicious friends, are alone responsible for my appearance here, in an attitude in which, in assuming the defensive, I am obliged to use weapons that cannot but inflict painful wounds.

I am respectfully your obedient servant,
ALDERT SMEDES.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 18, 1853.

THE MAILS.—A friend and subscriber at Blocker's Store P. O., complains to us that for some time past he has not received the Observer of Thursday—and that last week neither the packet of Tuesday nor Thursday was received at the office. We have inquired into the matter and find that the packet is regularly sent from this office, and we learn from Mr. Bryan, our Postmaster, that it is as regularly sent from the Post Office in the Way Mail. What becomes of it, neither he nor we can tell.

It is certainly very provoking, as our correspondent says, that neither number of a paper issued twice a week, can be received at a Post Office 12 miles from the place of publication!—Such complaints are not confined to this section of country, but are universal, and yet we do not hear of any steps taken by the Department to secure greater regularity.

F. & W. PLANK ROAD.—We are exceedingly gratified to hear of the increasing prosperity of this valuable road. The tolls for June 1853 amounted to $1,152, against $537 received in June 1852—for July 1853, $1,421, against $753 received in July 1852.

This shows an increase in the receipts for the two months—the dullest months in the year—of *one hundred per cent*, whilst there have been only *twenty miles* additional under toll.

We notice in our Western exchanges that a Rail Road Convention will be held in Asheville Buncombe County, on the 25th inst. Meetings have been held and delegates appointed by many of the Western counties, and from the resolutions adopted we infer that the people are in earnest in demanding the Western extension of the North Carolina Rail Road.

One of the resolutions, adopted at the Cherokee County Meeting, declares that the people will vote for no man for Governor or member of the Legislature who is not an internal improvement man, and in favor of the Eastern and Western extensions of the Central Rail Road by means of a State subscription of two thirds.

A SHORT MEMORY.—We are surprised to see that the Wilmington Journal copies from the Washington Union a half-column *puff* of Mr. Burton Craig as the revolutionizer of a *Whig* District.

It is scarcely necessary for us to tell the Journal that the Seventh District, *as now composed*, is a Locofoco District—that it was intended as such by the Legislature which passed the Districting Bill, and by the Legislator who has the credit of having framed the district in question to suit his own political aspirations. The District gave Gov. Reid about 800 majority over Mr. Kerr, and only gave Scott a small majority because the old friends, neighbors and kinsmen of Gov. Graham in Lincoln and Mecklenburg refused to vote against *him*.

That these are the facts of the case, the following extract from the Wilmington Journal published at the time the Bill was passed will show:

"As the thing appears on the face of it, the Whigs have majorities in five Districts. The first, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth; and the Democrats in only three—the second, third and fourth; but we are inclined to think that the result of the next August election will show that four Democrats and four Whigs have been returned to Congress. The seventh District, although nominally Whig, is, we feel certain, Democratic. *The falling off in the vote of Lincoln, the native county of Mr. Graham, being of itself more than enough to change the District.* There was also a heavy falling off in Mecklenburg and Cleveland. *The 7th District is unquestionably Democratic.*"

It is somewhat surprising, that after such a publication as the above, the Journal should *now* publish an article, declaring that the Democrats had gained a member in the 7th District, "for years past groaning under Whig dynasty."

The fact is, that Mr. Osborne, a sound statesman, a most able and eloquent speaker, a thorough Whig, a patriot and a gentleman in every way calculated to secure eminence for himself and honor to his native State by a seat in Congress, was the only Whig in the District who stood much chance of election. Therefore, he was a candidate; and though defeated, he has polled in the District, *the largest vote ever given to a Whig*, whilst the "gallant Craig," "the chivalrous Lowndes of North Carolina," *has fallen short of his party strength!*

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

MONTREAL, Aug. 8.

Yesterday morning (Sunday) we attended service in the Roman Catholic Cathedral. The services are in Latin and sermon in French, and of course I was not particularly edified, as I know precious little of any other language than the English. But the scene was most impressive, notwithstanding. The immense building, 255 feet long and 134 wide, with thousands of people on the floor and in the double galleries, one above the other; the numerous large paintings, presenting a connected historical account of the trial and crucifixion of the Saviour; the extent of the altar, itself about as capacious as one of our Churches in Fayetteville; the gorgeousness of its furniture, and of the dresses of the Ministering Priests, of whom there were probably 25 or 30 within the Altar, where also were a still larger number of boys in white clothing; the apparently deep devotion of many, the indifference and levity of others; that which Protestants cannot but regard as mummery, in much of the ceremony;—all formed a scene not to be forgotten, but which I have no wish to view again, nor to describe more particularly now. Vast as the multitude seemed to me, I was told the congregation was thin, and that nearly 20,000 people have been assembled under that roof on great occasions. The building itself cost $400,000; two of its towers are 220 feet high; one of its windows is 64 feet high by 32 wide.

This is the cleanest city I ever saw. Not an unpleasant smell in any street has affronted my olfactories since I arrived here, and the rain, which would have made New York one vast mud-hole, has scarcely affected the walking.

SARATOGA, Aug. 9, 1853.

This world certainly abounds with beautiful things; and may I not say also with *good* things? Taking the experience of the last nine days, I may truly say, that it has many things grand, and beautiful, and useful, and comfortable, and kind, and good, than had never before come under my observation.

By the kindness of our acquaintances in Montreal, we were favored with extensive rides in and about that city, which presents many objects and scenes of interest to a stranger. The immense burnt district, which is being rebuilt slowly; The extensive and highly cultivated landscapes presented by a ride around the Mountain which overlooks both city and country, and where the latter is seen in rich cultivated farms as far as the eye can reach; The Nunneries, and Monasteries, and Hospitals, of the Romish Church, which abound in the city, where there are about 45,000 Catholic to 15,000 Protestant inhabitants; are all well worth examination. We were conducted through several of these religious establishments. One was devoted to a large Seminary for female education. Another was a hospital, in which hundreds of sick people, with all sorts of diseases, even the most loathsome, are nursed and ministered to by the Nuns. And in a third, the kind hands of the same sex were found in every department of an Alms House, where we saw the infant child and the old man tottering on the verge of the grave, fed and clothed, and nursed. In one large room were many little boys under five years; in another, little girls of the same age, (generally foundlings;) in others, boys and girls of larger size. Then old women. And finally old men. Into all these rooms we passed whilst dinner was being served by the Nuns. And it certainly gave me a better idea of human nature, and especially of *Nun* nature, to see the carefulness, and kind cheerfulness, and bountifulness, with which all were cared for. There were probably 250 poor creatures, including even lunatics, in this single establishment. Every thing was perfectly neat.

But we were obliged to leave Montreal, having spent three most agreeable days there. We left after an early breakfast this morning; and for $2 50 each were transported 250 miles, nearly half of the distance in a splendid boat from Plattsburg down Lake Champlain to Whitehall, through scenery which is only inferior to the Hudson river in the absence of those elegant private residences which adorn the banks of that noble river. It is an ever varying panorama, of lake, and mountain, and field, and village, here with high bold rocky cliffs, and there with fields cultivated to the edge of the water. Much of the corn in that region is just tasseling, the oats partly ripe, and partly only heading. Cherries just ripe; apples eaten without being ripe. The season is two months behind ours; and the Summer will be over in a very few weeks.

I find Saratoga crowded to excess. As a sample, I learn that from 700 to 1000 people are at Union Hall, which is greatly added to and improved since last year. Being an old acquaintance, I am most kindly lodged by the Proprietors, so comfortably that I have been able to write three letters besides this since I arrived at 6 this afternoon—to say nothing of a walk to Congress Spring, meeting with numerous acquaintances, and neither last nor least, two visits to the Post Office, where I found several letters and papers from *home*.

I am delighted to hear of Rogers's election, but deeply grieved to learn that it is feared Osborne and Outlaw are defeated.

THE FISHERIES.—The rumors of an expected collision between the British and American squadrons on service at the fisheries are pronounced untrue by the National Intelligencer. The rumor arose from telegraphic communications from Washington said to be founded on despatches received from Com. Shubrick. No such despatches have been received; but on the contrary, affairs were proceeding at last accounts very calmly and satisfactorily.

NEW ORLEANS.—The total number of deaths for the week ending, Aug. 13, was *fifteen hundred and eighteen!* Of which 1277 were from yellow fever—an increase over deaths of preceding week of 398.

On the 14th inst., there were 174 deaths, of which 153 were from fever.

The contributions to the New Orleans sufferers have reached $20,000 in New York—$12,000 in Philadelphia—$7,000 in Baltimore.

HEAT.—The New York papers speak *feelingly* of the excessive heat in that city. The Commercial Advertiser says that on Friday last, *thirty* deaths occurred from sun strokes. A large number of horses also were killed.

On Sunday last, the deaths in New York from sun strokes were *one hundred and one*.

A HINT FOR THE VIRGINIANS.—Some years ago, in a speech in New Jersey, the Hon. Caleb Cushing, then a Whig, now a member of Pierce's Cabinet, proposed "*to drive the whole Locofoco party into the Pacific Ocean.*"

Look out, gentlemen! Caleb is a tricky fellow, and in advocating the Pacific Rail Road scheme, is without doubt endeavoring to carry out his original proposition.

NICKNAMES.—The Democracy beat the Philadelphia firemen at their own game. In Missouri they call each other "Rottens," "Cleans," "Scamps," "Hards," "Softs," &c. In Maine, the "Harmonious" factions are known as "Cats," "Wild Cats," and "Hell Cats," "Bears," "Remrods," and "Catfish." In New York, "Hunkers," and "Barnburners" are the distinguishing titles. *Our* democracy will not be far behind their brethren in other States. As yet we have been favored with no party nicknames, but the different wings are known as "vain, selfish demagogues," and "bob-tailed lawyers and grog-shop politicians."

THE MINISTER TO SPAIN.—The "*Courrier des Etats Unis*," a French paper in New York, which appears to speak by authority, says that Mr. Soule goes to Spain "with the fixed determination to exert every effort to acquire for the Presidency of Mr. Pierce the honor of Cuban annexation, is a fact known by his own avowal. It is not less certain that he cherishes the hope of success. By what means is his secret. But it does not seem that he has fixed in his own mind his plan—for he declined to receive from the Secretary of State any instructions. He bears a *carte blanche* full and entire in whatever concerns the principal and real object of his mission."

THE FRENCH MISSION.—No appointment has as yet been made, although Mr. Rives, the former Minister, has been at home for some months. The Washington Correspondent of the New York Express says:

> Nothing yet known, and probably nothing yet *decided*, as regards the mission to France. The general impression is that Dix stock is falling. I do not agree in that opinion, but think he will be the man. The appointment in any event, whoever it may be, is destined to give trouble to the Administration. If Dix is appointed it will make a great outcry at the South. If he is not, what will his friends and party in New York say, for there is not the shadow of a doubt that it *was* promised to him. So the Administration, as the distich says,
>
> "Will be damned if they do, and be damned if they don't."

COTTON.—A large quantity of native wild cotton has been received at Manchester, England, from Paraguay in South America. An Agent of the Manchester Commercial Association is now in South America inquiring into the sources of cotton supply. It is said that the plant grows plentifully in Paraguay, and that it is of easy access by river communication.

GUANO.—It is stated that guano has been found upon an island in the Indian Ocean, between Mauritius and Calcutta. The island is said to be 20 miles long, 17 broad, and covered in every part with guano of superior quality.

WHISKERS IN THE NAVY.—The Secretary of the Navy has issued the following 'whisker order':

GENERAL ORDER.

The regulations of this Department prescribing the uniform and dress of the navy and marine corps, dated 8th March, 1852, have been modified from this date so far as relates to beard, as follows, viz:

The beard to be worn at the pleasure of the individual; but when worn, to be kept short and neatly trimmed. Approved,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Navy Department, Aug. 3, 1853.

Supreme Court of Morganton.—The following gentlemen obtained license at Morganton to practice in the County Courts.

J. T. Dula, from Caldwell; Wm. Ducker, and R. H. Cannon from Buncombe; Louis E. Henry from Wake; J. L. & T. H. Alexander, from Mecklenburg.

For the Superior Courts:

E. M. Campbell, from Iredell; A. M. Scales, from Rockingham; E. T. Clewell, from Watauga; A. J. Stedman, from Stokes; J. T. Graves, from Surry; Wilson J. Hill, from Guilford; Z. B. Vance, Buncombe; A. H. Gaither, from Burke.

Superior Courts.—The Judges of the Superior Courts have allotted the Circuits among themselves, as follows, viz:

Edenton,	Judge Ellis.
Newbern,	" Bailey.
Raleigh,	" Manly.
Hillsborough,	" Saunders.
Wilmington,	" Settle.
Salisbury,	" Dick.
Morganton,	" Caldwell.

Raleigh Register.

Fawns have been introduced into the public squares at Philadelphia. Squirrels, peacocks, and innumerable birds have already been domesticated there.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE STATE OF AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

The Letters of our attentive Correspondents in London and Paris will place our readers to-day in possession of the most reliable views which the European public was able, at the latest date, to form of the probable issue of the great question now agitating the Old World. Looking at all the accounts before us, the impression among observant persons abroad seemed becoming more fixed that neither flagrant war nor confirmed peace is likely to be soon proclaimed. The policy of Russia it is supposed, will prove to be procrastination—holding on to the occupied provinces till Turkey shall be exhausted by the maintenance of a war establishment so out of proportion with her pecuniary resources, and winter shall compel the combined fleets to abandon their present menacing attitude, or possibly till something shall occur to make the union of France and England less efficient than it is for the protection of the Sultan. The Emperor of Russia has assumed a position which the Allied Powers have declared to be aggressive and unjustifiable—a position which, while it provoked the the warlike preparations of Turkey, and the advance of the allied fleets, was not deemed sufficient to authorize the commencement of active hostilities by the Porte. Supposing this the policy of Russia, the great advantage possessed by her is that she can with perfect convenience maintain indefinitely her actual position. Her fleet in the Black Sea is at home; her armies are in comfortable quarters in the enemy's country, where she can keep them without any ruinous expense to herself, for her purse is large, and she counts that at last it is the Turks that will have to pay the cost of occupation. Her ultimatum is out, and she has only to quietly wait—without committing any new act of aggression, without abating one item of her demands, without retiring one foot with her armies—one, three, six, twelve months, or two years, if need be, till her ultimatum shall be accepted. She cannot be attacked with effect. But Turkey, which has strained her financial resources to the utmost in effecting her present state of preparation for defensive war, and which cannot possibly await, without absolute exhaustion and financial dissolution, a tardy solution in her actual position, must speedily disarm, or sink, or fight, attacking hopeless odds. The French and English fleets cannot remain all the winter and indefinitely where they are. Will they advance to a more hostile position without actually commencing hostilities? This will not endanger Russia in a military point of view, and will make her diplomatic position much stronger. Will they aid as far as they can by sea an attack by the Sultan on the Russian lines? This would be flagrant European war, to which England at least is presumed to be greatly indisposed, and it would certainly fail to drive Russia back one foot, or to induce her to modify favorably the terms of her ultimatum. Will the combined fleets retire before Russia modifies her ultimatum or withdraws her armies from the principalities? Then Russia gains her point. The Russian policy, therefore, it seems to us, will for the present be "masterly inactivity." No compulsion can be exercised upon her; she has but to procrastinate; time, without any active co-operation on her part, will dissolve the league now opposed to her, and afford her the opportunity of attaining all the ends she had first in view, and perhaps of going further than was originally intended. The design attributed to Russia is to weaken the Ottoman Empire by impairing its sovereignty, but leaving its nominal territory undiminished. This is all speculation, but if it be well-founded, we may not see the end of the quarrel for a twelve-month to come.

MARRIED,

In Bladen county, on the 11th inst., at the residence of Robert Hales, by Stephen Hair, Esq., Mr. TRAVIS LEDSOLE to Miss MARTHA JANE BRYAN,—all of Bladen.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

August 13—Str Evergreen, with goods for Benbow, Kyle & Co, McDonald & McMaster, J H & J Martine, Beaver Creek Co, Rev A Smith, W H McRary, J J Gilchrist & Co, J W Powers, W McIntyre, Foulks & McRae, E J Hale & Son, J P Smith, Cook & Johnson, W B Valentine, S J Hinsdale, R D Schewnitze, F & H Fries, Hunt & Alderton, J S & A Gainey, C H Stevens, Wilkings & Co.

Aug 15—Str Southerner, with lighters A B Chesnutt and Gov Morehead in tow, with goods for E J Hale & Son, Foulks & McRae, H Tyson, Benbow, Kyle & Co, McDonald & Whaley, Rockfish Co, J M Beasley, S T Hawley & Son, Hall & Sackett, Starr & Williams, P Backus & Owen, S J Hinsdale, C McL Dunn, J W Carr, G W Williams & Co, E A Vogler & Co, W Taylor, Pier & Brannin, J & T Waddill, F Meller, J Ottarburg, Cook & Johnson, H L Myrover & Co, T McDaniel, J H & J Martine, Houston & Overby, W Draughon, A W Steel, J Utley M L & R J Holmes, A McLauchlin, Mineral Mining Co, S C Davis, T J Patrick, M Kirk, A A McKethan, Stedman & Horne, McCollough Gold Mining Co, E Fuller, J J Bruner, Marsh & Troy, C N McAdoo, J T Foster, Cane Creek Manf Co, H McDaniel, H & E J Lilly, McDonald & McMaster, S W Tillinghast & Co, Cook & Johnson, C Coffin.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale 1500 acres of LAND, in the upper end of Robeson county, and 25 miles S. W. of Fayetteville, of which 125 are cleared and well adapted to the production of Corn and Cotton. The tract, besides, includes valuable Swamp land, easily cleared, and which by trial has been found to produce equal to the best River land.

On the premises is a good dwelling; a saw and grist mill, with an extensive custom, and which can be made to run all the year; a good Georgia gin and an excellent screw, both new.

The Woodland is well timbered, and to Timber and Turpentine getters holds out extra inducements. Terms liberal.

Any information concerning the land given by applying at Jno. H. McMillan's, Esq., or to
JAS. A. McNEILL, Montpelier, N. C.
August 15, 1853. 19*9wp

VALUABLE PLANTATION
FOR SALE.

BEING determined to remove to Florida, I offer for sale my PLANTATION, situated 14 miles West of Lumberton, immediately on the road from Lumberton to Floral College or Rockingham.

The tract of land contains five hundred and sixty acres, one hundred and twenty acres of which is in a fine state of cultivation, with good fence and new ditches. This land is as fertile and as well adapted to the culture of Corn, Peas and Cotton as any in this section of country. The woodland is well timbered, and being immediately on Lumber River, offers inducements to Turpentine, Tar and Timber getters.

The dwelling is a roomy and comfortable frame building, situated on an elevated spot in the middle of the cultivated land; with all necessary out-buildings, new and newly repaired; with the best Well of water in the yard that can be named in Robeson county. The purity of the water alone is a safe guarantee to health and happiness. Apply to me on the premises.
J. B. McNATT.
August 13, 1853. 19tf

☞ There is also within two hundred yards of the dwelling an elegant Mill Site, dam already built, and never failing stream.

Black Rock Masonic Academy,
BRUNSWICK COUNTY, N. C.

THE THIRD Session of this flourishing Institution will commence on the 5th day of September, 1853. The Classical Department is conducted under the high certificates of Prof. John McClintock, of New York City, and of Prof. W. H. Allen, President of Girard College; and especially deserves the attention of those who design to give their sons or wards a Literary Course of Study. Whatever advantage is claimed by this Academy either in its system of instruction or discipline, may be easily ascertained, by any competent critic, after an experiment of five months. The Tuition fees vary within the prices 7, 12, 15, and 18 dollars per Session, according to the grade of advancement. Board may be had in the neighborhood at 6 or 8 dollars per month. For farther particulars, address the undersigned Committee or Rector.

N. B. It will be a serious disadvantage to all Students who enter later than the first week of the Session.

J. H. PRITCHET, }
J. O. DANIEL, } Committee,
D. D. ALLEN, }
Rector JAS. G. SEWELL, A. M.
August 13, 1853. 19*1m

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting Bands with copper rivets, The Bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping, under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern Bands, and will be sold as low as can be bought in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
Band Shop near Jessee Walker's Mill, Deep River.
These Bands for sale by W. H. Lutterloh, Fayetteville.
January 31, 1853. 64*1y

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS,
WESTERN RAIL ROAD.
Second Instalment.

THE BOARD of Directors require an instalment of Five per cent. on each Share of the Capital Stock of the "WESTERN RAIL ROAD CO.", to be paid at their Office in Fayetteville, on the 1st day of SEPTEMBER next.
D. G. McRAE, Pres't.
August 1, 1853. 15*1m

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of W. & J. T. Andrews is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. J. T. Andrews is fully authorized to settle all business of the late firm. Persons due the said firm will please make early settlement. We, the subscribers, tender our sincere thanks to the public generally for the very liberal patronage that we have received since the above firm existed.
W. & J. T. ANDREWS.
Richmond Co., N. C., May 25, 1853. 2*tf

COPARTNERSHIP.

WE, the subscribers, have this day entered into a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on a general Dry Goods and Grocery Business, under the name and style of Andrews & Ingram.

And we would take this opportunity to solicit the friends of the late firm to give us a call, as we are determined to sell Goods lower than can be bought in this country, for cash or to punctual customers. So give us a call before buying elsewhere.
J. T. ANDREWS.
A. H. INGRAM.
May 25, 1853. 2*

To the Traveling Public.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that the line of FOUR-HORSE POST COACHES between this place and Warsaw, is still in operation, notwithstanding the low stage of water on the river, and the law of Congress in regard to passenger boats.

The time of arrival and departure is as follows:
Leave Fayetteville daily at 3 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Warsaw at 3 o'clock P. M.
Leave Warsaw at 10 or 11 o'clock A. M.
Arrive at Fayetteville at 10 o'clock P. M.
M. McKINNON.
June 11, 1853. 2-6m

OFF FOR TEXAS.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to remove to Texas, offers for sale 3000 acres of land lying in Robeson county, four miles west of Cape Fear River, where produce can be sent to market any season of the year; there is a part of the land boxed, and cannot be surpassed by any in the State for Turpentine; also, there is as fine mill timber as any to be found in the State.

There is now in operation on the above land a Steam Saw Mill, which cannot be surpassed by any perpendicular Saw for making an abundance of good lumber, and is offered for sale with the above land.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to call soon, as there will be a bargain to be had. For information, address
Mrs. SARAH WRIGHT, Gray's Creek,
D. M. BUIE, Fayetteville.
Aug. 8, 1853. 17*3m

CLINTON FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS Institution will commence its second Session on the second Monday in July next. Every branch of female education is taught in the Institute, and the present number of Scholars warrants the belief that no School in our country furnishes greater facilities for imparting knowledge.

The expenses per annum will not exceed $124 for the most advanced literary course, and with the usual number of extras the necessary expenses per year will not exceed $170.

Board per month in the Institute $9; good Board may be had in the private families of the village much cheaper.

Tuition for all English branches, per Session of 21 weeks, primary course $10; all branches in the 1st and 2d Classes $12; Junior and Senior Classes $15.

For particulars the public is referred to our Circulars, which can be had by addressing the Secretary or the Principal.
H. A. BIZZELL, Sec'y
of Board of Trustees.
Clinton, May 26, 1853. 98*tf

S. S. Arey

HAS on hand a BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT of NEW
Spring & Summer Goods.

He desires to return thanks to his friends and the public for the liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and desires a continuance of the same. His friends and the public are requested to give him a call, at the Stand formerly occupied by S. J. Hinsdale, South-west corner of Market Square and Gillespie st.
April 28, 1853. 90*6m

New Enterprise at the South.

THE Proprietors of the South Union Woollen Mills make the following proposition to Southern planters, viz: Send your Wool to the above named Mills, in the condition in which it is sent to be made into rolls, (picked, washed and oiled,) and you can have it manufactured into good heavy Kerseys for 12½ cents per yard—the proprietors furnishing the warp. Having entered upon this enterprise, the proprietors are determined to succeed; and they know they will, if you will but give them your patronage. They make no factious appeal to sectional prejudice: they only say, try us, planters of the South. Wool carded into rolls at the above Mills with great despatch. A quantity of thick heavy Woollen Kerseys kept constantly on hand for sale. The above Mills are situated 5½ miles North East of Rockingham, Richmond Co., N. C.
STEELE & SHORTRIDGE.
June 4, 1853. 70*

From Yusef, a Crusade in the East.

BATHS OF DAMASCUS.

We arrived at the *Hotel de Palmyre*, as already stated, after eight days' wandering over the mountains of Lebanon, and among the ruins of Baalbek, covered with the dust of travel and the filth and vermin of Turkish khans. The first consideration next morning was a Damascus bath. My English friend had been in Syria before, and knew all about the native baths. He said they were "stunning," a word signifying every thing wonderful, in an Englishman's mouth. "Stunning" baths are supposed to be baths that knock into a cocked hat all a man's preconceived ideas of the luxuries of bathing, and it is an expressive word, as I soon discovered. The tall Southerner preferred enjoying his nap, so we left him in his glory. An Arab youth accompanied us from the hotel, with special injunctions from the padrone to show us to the baths patronized by his late [illegible] Lord Byron. I don't know how often his lordship went there, but it is to be hoped that he went often enough to be cleansed of the impurities of rather a prolonged sojourn in Damascus. We followed our guide through a confusing maze of narrow and dirty streets, till he disappeared in a most forbidding doorway; and it was not until he reappeared and had repeatedly urged us to enter, that we could consent to patronize such an unpromising place. He assured us, however, that we would find the baths *taib, ceeba taib* —very good; a great deal better, we hoped, than they looked from the outside. Passing through an open court-yard, in which were countless Arabs, half-naked, up to their elbows in dirty clothes and soapsuds, we entered a large circular hall, the public dressing and undressing saloon, where payments were made, and coffee and chibouks handed round. A fountain of cold water stood in the middle, into which dark unshirted men of the establishment plunged their arms and heads to cool themselves, and out of which they now and then dipped up water for thirsty customers. Around the saloon was an elevated platform, upon which stood a circular row of low bedsteads, most of which appeared to be occupied. It was a strange sight [illegible] extraordinary appearances, [illegible] rising up out of the sheets, wild-looking Arabs with bald heads running about screaming horribly, grey and grizzled old Turks [illegible] their faces toward Mecca; a mist of cold steam rising from the sloppy marble floor, and the whole space overhead filled with dangling [illegible] in the reeking [illegible] of the [illegible] the [illegible] Arab, [illegible] He also was [illegible] all the turmoil, and only stopped [illegible] to note down something [illegible] of paper which he held on his lap. [illegible] man was writing a book —[illegible] work on hydropathy, showing [illegible] of Damascus and his [illegible] in [illegible] cold water, when they might [illegible] to the proper temperature [illegible] water. [illegible] made known our wants as best we could in [illegible] Italian and French, [illegible] who understood something [illegible] in Damascus [illegible] his head [illegible] if he suspected that [illegible] with the heresies of Priessnitz, [illegible] his hand gravely toward a [illegible] who stood near. [illegible] high over the head [illegible] "Friend," said we, [illegible] We [illegible] with common [illegible] we [illegible] "Oh, [illegible]" replied the [illegible] Damascus. [illegible] a Pasha and his [illegible] a greasy [illegible] Turk [illegible] "scrubbed." [illegible] two beds, [illegible] of sheets [illegible] and shirt [illegible] against [illegible] a real or supposed gaze of wonder on the part of the multitude around us, who appeared to think that the *Franji* might [illegible] new features in human anatomy. [illegible] This done, we thrust our feet into some wooden clogs, to keep them clear of the floor, and were conducted into the first bathing-room. Here was a dense mist, through which all that we could see were shaven heads, naked and dusky figures floundering through the warm soapy atmosphere, with a grim and fiendish effect. There was a hot, heavy, oppressive smell, that quite disheartened one of us at least as to the prospect. I instinctively held my breath, for fear of inhaling the plague, leprosy, or other loathsome disease peculiar to Oriental cities. While thinking seriously of darting out, paying the *backshish*, and considering the thing done, a gaunt figure emerged from the fog, and seized me with the grasp of a vise. He was the most frightful looking monster I ever beheld—a perfect living mummy; dark, lean, and shrivelled, with sharp-pointed yellow teeth, and only one eye, the other having been dug out with some rough instrument; but that single eye was enough; it actually seemed to glare with triumph at the idea of a Christian subject. Another naked wretch seized hold of my friend the English captain, and we were both dragged rapidly into an adjoining apartment.

I sincerely hope that the impression made upon my mind on entering this den of satanic visions will never be effaced by any future experience.—It was quite sufficient to give me a general idea of the state of things to which a man may be reduced by an evil course of life. In truth, it was worthy to be ranked with Martin's illustrations of Milton. At one end was a seething caldron of hot water, in the shape of a dark marble vase, from which arose hot clouds of steam; the marble floor was wet and soapy, and of a smarting heat; the walls were reeking with a warm sweat; high overhead was a concave ceiling, pierced with round holes, in which were colored glasses, and through this the light poured down in streaks of every hue; a mist of hot vapor hung in the atmosphere, lit up by flashes of colored light, and gave the [illegible] an appearance of wretches roasting in flames of fire and brimstone; and all around, in every direction, were bare bodies, and limbs, and shaven heads glistening through the obscurity, and great naked monsters torturing them with dippers full of scalding water or blinding lather from huge basins of suds; some scraping with razors a bald crown, some scalding down a leg or an arm, or rubbing off the skin from the backbone of a prostrate victim; others stretching out limbs and trying to disjoint them, or scrubbing them down with hard brushes—all working with a fiendish zest, increased to a malicious grin of triumph when a groan or involuntary yell could be elicited. "Surely," said I to the captain, "they are not going to put us through here in this diabolical crowd?" "Oh, this is nothing," said he; "there's another place yet, if I'm not mistaken. We can go into that if you like, only it's a good deal hotter." "Hotter! Why, good heavens! there's not air enough here for a mosquito."—"Nonsense; you'll not mind it directly; it's quite stunning, I assure you, when you get used to it." Now, I had a painful misgiving of absolute suffocation in the act of getting used to it, but it was too late to retreat. At some magic word in Arabic from the captain, who was not much pleased himself with the assemblage here, we were seized again by the naked monsters before mentioned, and dragged into a room still further on, and of much smaller dimensions. There were only two or three victims in this branch of the establishment. It seemed to be the finishing-up place, where people who chose to go through the whole operation were subjected to the final and most exquisite ordeals; but we, as a matter of favor, were permitted to suit ourselves by having the whole thing concentrated. The fact is, in the rooms through which we had passed there was such an odor of impure flesh that we were both a little haunted by visions of plague and leprosy. Here, however, we were past all odors; there was no further use for the organs of scent. It was of such a fiery temperature that for a few minutes it was a sufficient labor to struggle against suffocation. Soon the big drops of sweat rolled down from my forehead; I was covered with a flow of steam and sweat that quite blinded me. The captain vanished in a white mist, leaving a parting impression on my mind of a man gasping for life in a sea of soapsuds. I saw no more of him for a quarter of an hour. Meantime I was jerked out of my winding-sheet by the one-eyed monster, and thrust down into a sitting posture, close by the vase of hot water. "Hold, for God's sake! What—" It was too late. A perfect deluge of foaming lather came pouring down over my head and face, rushing into my eyes, ears, and nostrils, and stopping up my mouth beyond all hope of speech. I have no distinct recollection of a confusion of agonies through which I went for the next five minutes, but can not depict them with any thing like [illegible].

From the crown of my head to the soles of my feet, I was enveloped in a bank of hot lather, which the horrid wretch who had me down was rubbing into my flesh with a small rake, or some other instrument of torture. At last he reached my eyes, and here [illegible] so effectually that the pain was [illegible] "Water, water!" I cried [illegible] water, [illegible] "Moy," suggested the captain from his bath of suds on the other side, [illegible] Arabic [illegible] English." "Moy!" I screamed in the madness of anguish, "Moy! you [illegible]!" There was a [illegible] of [illegible] it was impossible [illegible] thing [illegible] my [illegible] devils were tearing strips of skin off it with red hot pincers. For a while I was utterly [illegible] under the grasp of the [illegible] monster, who held me down [illegible] "Moy" [illegible] water [illegible] There was [illegible] while the man went in search of [illegible] water, during which I sat simmering [illegible] a few [illegible] my head [illegible] a stream of fresh water [illegible] It was a relief [illegible] my eyes. When I [illegible] the first object in view was that [illegible] wretch, grinning horribly, and [illegible] "*Tahib!*" [illegible] "*Tahib*, Hawadji?" And [illegible] took from a bag [illegible] which he fastened on his hand, and seizing hold of me by the arm, commenced rubbing with all his might. The [illegible] in this manner with a hard brush, the [illegible] part of which [illegible] and [illegible] up at some acute angle, was not productive of agreeable sensations, but it was a vast improvement on the hot-water process. Such exquisite delight did the villainous old mummy take in it, that he strained every muscle with zeal, and snorted like a racer, his fiery eye glaring on me with a fiendish expression, and his long pointed teeth glistening through the steam, as if nothing would have afforded him so much satisfaction as to bite me.—Stretching me on my back, he scrubbed away from head to foot, raking over the collar bones, ribs, and shin bones in a paroxysm of enthusiasm. This done, he reversed the position, and raked his way back, lingering with great relish on every spinal elevation, till he reached the back of my head, which event he signalized by bringing the end of the brush in sudden contact with it. He then pulled me up into a sitting posture again; for by this time I was quite loose, and felt resigned to any thing, and drawing the brush skillfully over the beaten track, gathered up several rolls of fine skin, each of which he exhibited to me, with a grin of triumph, as a token of uncommon skill. "*Tahib, Hawadji? Tahib!*" Good; isn't your excellency cleverly done, eh?

Having arrived at this stage of the proceedings, the indefatigable monster again covered me in a sea of lather, and while I was writhing in renewed agonies from streams of soap that kept running into my eyes, in spite of every effort to shut them off, he dashed a large dipper, full of hot water, over me, following it by others in rapid succession, till, unable to endure the dreadful torturing, I sprang to my feet, seized the dipper, and shouted, "*backshish!*" at the top of my voice. The word acted like magic. I never have known it to be applied in vain throughout the East. It opens sacred places, corrupts sacred characters, gives inspiration to the lazy, and new life to the desponding; in short, it accomplishes wonders, no matter how miraculous. From that moment I was a happy man; rubbed down with a lamb-like gentleness, smoothed over softly with warm sheets, dried up from head to feet; turbaned like a Pasha, slipped into my clogs, and supported through the various chambers into the grand saloon, where I had the pleasure of greeting my friend the captain, of whom I had enjoyed but a confused notion of proximity for some time previously. An attendant now handed us chibouks and coffee, which, together with the delighted sense of cleanliness and relief from all further suffering, produced a glow that was quite ecstatic. Covered up to our necks in warm sheets, we lay back, supported by pillows, sipped our coffee and smoked our chibouks with a relish to which all the past pleasures of life seemed absolutely flat. A thorough feeling of forgiveness, a quiet sense of happiness, and an utter indifference to the world and all its cares, pervaded the entire inner man, while the outer was wrapt in that state of physical beatitude which the Koran promises to the devout followers of the Prophet in the seventh heaven. "Stunning, isn't it?" said the captain, calmly puffing his chibouck.

Being Frangi, of course we *backshished* every body, and were immoderately cheated. The entire expense, however, did not exceed thirty cents, including coffee and pipes—little enough, one would say, for such an ordeal. As for the effect upon the system we found it very pleasant and salutary; but I have no doubt the old gentleman whom we left writing behind the smoking pile of sheets will do full justice to that branch of the subject in his work, which, it is to be hoped, will be translated into English. There is only one objection to the boiling process; my hair has been falling out ever since, and I am apprehensive of total baldness before any young lady will be moved to pity, by these "hair-breadth 'scapes," these "dangers by flood and field." The baths of Damascus are stunning; I fully agree to that; but it is with an inward reservation, a fixed intention to flog that old mummy out of his skin the very first time I meet him in Washington.

"Go it!" "I'll risk it!"—The Lowell Courier in reference to the recent horrible affair on the Providence and Worcester Railroad, says:—

"We learn that the accident is attributable to gross carelessness and neglect on the part of the conductor of the Uxbridge train, Mr. Putnam. It appears that the Uxbridge excursion train waited somewhat over the proper time at Valley Falls; when the conductor was spoken to as to the propriety of continuing at that place until the up train, which was then nearly due, should arrive, *he objected*, stating that there was time to reach Pawtucket before the train arrived. *A gentleman expostulated* and endeavored to convince him, by two watches, that he was two minutes late. The engineer and depot master also urged a delay, and Mr. Putnam replied, "*Go it—I'll risk it!*" and his order was obeyed. Before the train had proceeded sixty rods, the collision occurred. The conductor is represented as a worthy man but incompetent for his position, which he has held but six weeks. The engineer is also an inexperienced man."

If this statement be true,—and we have as yet no reason to doubt it—the impression we had already, that this man Putnam was to blame for the collision and its appalling results is fully confirmed.

The conductor is a *worthy* man, indeed! We have a great many "worthy" men among us, but their "worth" is not the kind we need on a railroad train driven at the rate of 35 or 40 miles an hour. So far as good morals are concerned, Mr. Conductor Putnam may be a very exemplary member of society; but if, as alleged he is "incompetent for his position," he was the most unworthy person the directors could have chosen for a conductor. Ministers of the Gospel are supposed to be very worthy men too, but the sort of worth that will do in the pulpit ought not to qualify for driving a locomotive at lightning speed.—*N. Y. Express.*

The New York Express thinks that the occurrence of 555 deaths in that city, with a population of about 600,000, during last week, must, to say the least of it, be looked upon as extremely alarming, particularly as no epidemic is known to prevail there. The only causes assigned for the increased mortality are the extreme heat of the weather, the consumption of unripe fruit, and the filthy condition of the city. On the last point the Express says the city of New York never was in a more filthy condition: heaps of decaying vegetable matter are to be found at every turning, sending forth their poisonous exhalations. Of the deaths last week, 18 were caused by diarrhoea, 35 by dysentery, 48 by consumption, 86 by cholera infantum and 35 by convulsions.

The Largest Contractors in the United States.—We have it in our power to say it, and we do say it, with a feeling of honorable pride, that we have now in our city two of the largest railroad contractors in the United States. These gentlemen are well known citizens of Macon, who have always been noted for their enterprise, energy and public spirit. We have reference to Dr. Robert Collins and Major Elam Alexander, who, as we learn from the recent report of the Directors of the Brunswick and Florida Railroad Company, have taken the contract for building the whole of said road, a distance of 200 miles, for which they are to get over three millions of dollars and finish the work in two years!—*Georgia Citizen.*

North Carolina Bacon.—We are indebted to Mr. W. S. Donnell, commission merchant of this city, for the acceptable present of a couple of North Carolina bacon hams. Such bacon as they raise in the Old North State can't be beat any where. That's a big brag; but, having made it, we stick to it. Talk of Westphalia hams, indeed! They are all "mighty well in their way," 'tis true. But if you want bacon *as is* bacon, go to the banks of the Cape Fear, the Neuse, Pee Dee and Tar rivers; to the valleys of the Pasquotank, Pamlico and Currituck! There you can find it with "a streak of lean and a streak of fat" in every piece, and all good at that.

Possibly some of our Western friends may bristle up a bit about this; but we have seen enough of West-failures to induce us to go the "entire swine" for North Carolina—back-bones, spare-ribs, souse and all, *versus* any other pork-growing region under the sun and—the rest of mankind! Hurra for Buncombe!

P. S.—Geographers say that the staple commodities of North Carolina are tar, pitch and turpentine; we beg leave to add bacon hams to the list, not to mention huckleberries in Sampson county.—*N. O. Pic.*

Cockneyism.—Every man who has not lived exclusively in the city has observed that there is a verdancy of the town which is quite as deep as the greenness of the country, and a good deal more amusing. A diverting illustration of this is shown in the anecdote of the London cockney, who never having been out of "the sound of Bow bells" before, escorted a lady to the observatory at Cambridge to see an eclipse that was announced in the papers to be visible at a certain hour. The cockney driving rather slow, the lady expressed a fear that they would be too late to see the occultation. "O, never mind," replied the beau, with charming *naivete*, "if we should happen to be tardy, the professor, who is a friend of mine, will *just go through the thing again!*" An instance scarce less amusing occurred at Hartford Ct. not many months ago. An Oxford student, who was making a visit to Trinity College, on looking with great admiration at the rural beauties of the town and neighborhood, observed to one of the professors with delighted amazement, "You have *scenery* in America!" Well, we have *some*, that's certain, and so the professor assured him!

Boston Post.

A dealer in ready-made linen in New York advertises his shirts and chemisets under the mellifluous appellation of 'male and female envelopes.'

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

The intelligence by the Humboldt is of considerable interest, especially as regards the Russo-Turkish dispute, which gradually assumes more grave features. It would perhaps be scarcely safe to say that the question is further from a pacific settlement than it was at the last advices, but it is very apparent that there is generally less confidence in its being amicably arranged. Nor is it easy to divine what has caused the diminished confidence in its peaceful issue. One probable reason is the general belief that the propositions made to Russia by the Western Powers contain a peremptory demand for the immediate withdrawal of the Russian troops from the Danubian principalities. After what has been said in Parliament by members of the British Cabinet, it is very natural to conclude that such a demand would form part of the joint propositions. But something may have occurred to call more direct attention to this feature of the question, and awaken a doubt in the public mind whether the Czar would make the required concession. The augmentation of the Russian forces and the consolidation of the Russian power in the principalities have probably had this effect, as indeed they were calculated to have.

The conversations, elsewhere given, in the House of Lords on the evening of the 2d instant throws some additional light on this aspect of the question, and to that conversation the reader is referred. It is obvious, we think, that the Czar intended something more than mere occupation of the Danubian Principalities when he marched his army across the Pruth. At least he is "occupying" them in a manner that has no appearance of being temporary. We should not be surprised if England and France discover that they committed a grave error in permitting the occupation without regarding it as a *casus belli*. Russia is employing that occupancy to good effect, on the principle that if the occupation is no *casus belli*, neither is any action naturally resulting from such occupation. She occupies Moldavia and Wallachia by consent, so to speak, of all parties, and next, by virtue of such occupancy, prohibits the Hospodars from paying tribute to Turkey, and demands that tribute for herself *while she occupies*. The natural result is, that the tie between the Porte and the Principalities is severed, and the Principalities plead that Russia being permitted to impose terms upon them, and neither Turkey nor her allies affording them the protection to which their allegiance entitled them, that allegiance can no longer be rightfully claimed on the part of Turkey.

Of course, Russia will take the full advantage of this, which she may do in more ways than one. In their position toward Turkey the principalities may be said to be in revolt, and, such insurrection existing, Russia has the right under treaty to occupy those Provinces. So there her armies may remain. There is no doubt that the Czar is well advised by adroit statesmen in all these movements, and so long as negotiations can be kept up he can be strengthening his position because he has been permitted to *take possession* of those principalities. And the very course he has pursued there necessitates farther diplomatic correspondence. Already the British Minister has been directed to "ask explanations." They will not be refused, because time with the Czar is of value. The first answer will be sufficiently friendly and vague to necessitate farther correspondence, and so negotiations will be protracted indefinitely.—England, having virtually conceded that the occupation was not a cause of war, will be placed in the false position of having to demonstrate that any thing done by virtue of such occupancy is a justification of hostile operations on her part, or on the part of the other Powers acting with her.

The whole matter is therefore obviously become much more complicated. Still there is no reason to despair of an ultimate, though probably a tardy, pacific settlement; not, however, without permanent injury to Turkey, in the disturbance already introduced into the Danubian provinces. Not that we think that any inherent weakness exists in the Russian Empire. There can be no question that her power is immense, that her resources are almost inexhaustible. Moreover, war on the grounds assigned by the Czar would undoubtedly be popular with his subjects, and we retain the belief that if war in Europe does commence on this question it will be severe and prolonged. But we have great confidence in Austria's determination to avert war, if it is in her power. Remote though a conflict between European Powers has hitherto been, the mere possibility of it has given encouragement to those who have hitherto struggled for liberty. Revolutionary feelings are already reviving, and revolutionary movements are suspected to be on foot. Of this Austria cannot be ignorant, any more than she can be unconscious of their disastrous effect upon her own empire, if they once gain headway, as they would whenever war broke out in which she had to take a part. All this has doubtless been by her duly represented at the Court of St. Petersburgh, with the certainty of its being favorably regarded. The Czar's consent to accept her "good offices" is almost a surety for the pacific result of present negotiations.

Considerable importance attaches also to the fact that a conference between the Ministers of the four Powers—England, France, Austria, and Prussia—is held at Vienna. The friends of peace justly look upon the appointment of that conference as a favarable sympton. It is worthy of remark also that Lord Clarendon was careful, in his remarks in the House of Lords, to give prominence to the idea that the diversion of tribute in Moldavia from Turkey to Russia was probably only designed to be temporary, and we incline to the belief that if Russia makes an "explanation" in accordance with that idea, it will be accepted as "satisfactory," for the sake of keeping the way open for Russia's withdrawal, should the main difficulty be overcome. Upon the whole, we are free to admit that the question does wear a somewhat graver aspect than heretofore: the possibility and even probability of its pacific settlement is by no means impaired.

N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Return of Bishop Soule.—Bishop Soule, of the Methodist Church, arrived at New Orleans on the 7th instant, by the Prometheus, from California, whither he has been for some months attending to the welfare of the numerous and respectable religious denomination of which he is one of the noblest and purest lights. Long life, usefulness, health, and prosperity to the venerable patriarch!

Baltimore Times.

Ireneus, one of the editors of the New York Observer, now abroad, in a late letter to that paper, in speaking of that class of England's nobility, who, heedless of the suffering humanity in their own land, pour out an untold amount of sympathy for the enslaved in America, says that they no doubt would follow the Scripture injunction, by taking the *beam* out of their own eye, provided they could *sell the timber*.

An Elective Judiciary in Tennessee.—By an act of the last Legislature of Tennessee the question of an election of judicial officers by the people was submitted to them to be voted upon in the late State election. The Nashville "Union" expresses fears that the proposition has failed, in consequence of a failure of the voters to place the proposition on their tickets as the law directed.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA—THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX, August 16.

The steamer America, arrived this afternoon, brings Liverpool dates of the 6th instant, and 114 passengers.

England.—Lord John Russell had brought forward in Parliament his plan for the settlement of the Jamaica grants.

Lieut. Maury had explained his wind and tide theories to a meeting of Liverpool merchants, and had been cordially received.

France.—In France every thing was tranquil. The eastern question absorbed the public attention.

Russia and Turkey.—The bulk of the Russian army was advancing into Wallachia. The Russian admiral had gone to Sebastopol to review the fleet there. The Russians were also fortifying Jassy and Bucharest.

The report that Turkey had already recalled the Hospodors is doubted. The warlike movements of the Porte continue on an extensive scale. Fifty-two French field officers had entered the Turkish service.

A Turkish mob at Laodicea had attempted the life of the Russian consul.

The Druses and other mountaineers were arming, and it was evident that in the event of a war all Mahomedanism would be arrayed against Russia.

LIVERPOOL MARKET, Aug. 6.—Cotton opened active at the beginning of the week, but fell off at the close. There were more sellers than buyers, and prices were unsteady. Middlings and lower qualities had declined ⅛d. Sales of the week 44,200 bales, of which speculators took 3,950 bales, and exporters 6,850. The quotations were, fair Orleans, 7d.; middling, 6¼d.; fair Mobile and upland, 6¾d.; middling, 6d.

COMFORT FROM ABROAD.

The Albany Atlas, in the course of some remarks on the Costa affair, says:

"It is not a little remarkable that while the mousing politicians of the country are assailing the administration of Gen. Pierce for offences imaginary or conjectured in the brain of vulgar *partizanship, the liberal press of Europe, from the Bosphorus to the north Atlantic, rings with the praises of his vigor and his nationality.*"

The "liberal press" of Europe indeed! With one or two solitary exceptions in London, we should be happy to have our Barnburning Contemporary point out a press in all Europe that may be justly styled "liberal" in the American acceptation of the term. Pray, what "liberal press" is there, on, or near, or in the neighborhood of the Bosphorus? And what journal is it that has been puffing Gen. Pierce, on the shores of the North Atlantic? We should like to know, very much. Is it in Norway or Sweden, or Denmark, or Iceland; we do not instance France, for everybody that knows anything, knows there is no "liberal press" there.

The Atlas must pardon our incredulity, we do not believe it has seen, we do not believe it can produce the slightest evidence of the truth of what it so glibly asserts. Seeing that the Pierce administration is losing caste among the National Democracy at home, for the reason that his policy so far, has been sectional rather than national, *it is quite natural* (but is it Democratic?) that we now see it anxious to make good its losses by importing a manufactured "public sentiment" from the despotisms of the old World. What American presses cannot "approve;" behold, says the Atlas, how it is applauded and approved abroad! Hence, we must not be surprised ere the term of General Pierce's administration expires, to see our Albany neighbor fill his columns with laudations of it, culled from such papers as the Paris Moniteur, the London Times, the St. Petersburgh Gazette, and the Vienna Organs of the Empire of Austria. We like consistency—especially Democratic consistency. Pending the last Presidential combat it will be remembered that the London Times was a strong advocate of the Democratic candidate, and a proportionately bitter opponent of the Whigs, and their candidate, Gen. Scott. It would be a reproach to the "liberal press" of Europe, were they to cease now, from ringing the praises of their favorite, having helped as well as they could to elect him. And it would be an equal reproach to the Atlas, and its Democratic contemporaries, did they cease to respond now, as they did then, to the friendly plaudits from the oracles of monarchy and abolitionism, that are wafted on welcome breezes from the other side of the Atlantic. We have often shown that sectionalism and particularly that of the Free Soil type finds, and must ever find, its most natural alliances over sea; but we never expected to have so frank an admission of the fact as we have now, from one of the official organs at Albany.—*N. Y. Express.*

Cuba.—The Charlottesville (Va.) Jeffersonian published in Albemarle county, the residence of the Hon. W. C. Rives, late Minister to France, announces the arrival of that gentleman at home, looking remarkably well and in high spirits. It mentions an important expression of opinion in regard to Cuban affairs attributed to Mr. Rives, which is, that should an attempt be made to acquire Cuba by the United States, France would interfere to prevent it, and make war against this country; but that England is inclined to an opposite course, and would not be disinclined to see Cuba annexed to the United States.

Politicians without credit.—A correspondent of the New York Express, writing from Saratoga, relates the following anecdote:

Dinners at the Saratoga lake, you are aware, form a prominent feature in the enjoyments of the season here. Many of these take place every day, and it is customary to send the day previous to "mine host" announcing the number of which the party will consist, and the hour at which they propose discussing his fish and game. Well, yesterday, a gentleman gave orders for a repast, to be served to-day at two o'clock, for a select company from the United States Hotel.

"Very good, sir; but who will be responsible for this dinner? I only wish *one* person to be so; that is my rule."

"Mr. Kennedy, of Baltimore, late Secretary of the Navy."

"That may be, but I don't know anything about him," replied "mine host."

"Well, Mr. R. C. Winthrop, of Boston, speaker of the house of representatives, senator, &c., &c.; will he do?"

"Never heard of him either—won't do," shaking his head, with a doubting expression in his eyes.

"Perhaps, then, you may have heard of Mr. Washington Irving, another of the party, sir—will he do?"

"Why, I believe I have heard that name. I suppose he may be responsible. You may have the dinner, sir;"—but still the manner was not over gracious, although the consent was gained of the cautious landlord. The party declare that Mr. Irving must now bear all the expenses of the entertainments, being the only man of credit among them.

TURPENTINE WANTED.

THE subscriber will give the highest Market price for Spirits or the raw material.

J. S. BANKS.

Aug. 18, 1853. 20-tf

Store Robbed.—On Sunday last, during the day, the Store of Messrs. Marsh & Troy was entered at the back window, and about forty-[illegible] dollars in specie stolen from the drawer. On Monday some of the money was found upon a negro boy, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

N. Carolinian.

The fire alarm on Thursday night was caused by discovering the stable in the rear of Mr. [illegible] M. Campbell's dwelling to be on fire. It was extinguished before any damage was done.

N. Car.

Prospects of the Cotton Crop.—Our exchanges bring us uniform accounts of continued wet weather, and consequent injury to the growing crop of Cotton. The complaint is universal [illegible] the rains have accelerated the growth of the [illegible] to an extraordinary degree causing the [illegible] forms to fall off, the growth bolls to [illegible] tarding the early maturity of those [illegible] destruction by the unusual degree of [illegible] The opinion prevails in many portions of the country that the yield will not reach [illegible] half. Some contend that the crop will [illegible] average one, while a much greater number [illegible] that it will fall short one-half. The effect of the general belief will be, that the planters, confiding in the limited production, and the consequent advance in prices will delay sending their crops [illegible] market. We may, therefore, look for light receipts, during the early part of the season [illegible] hand. A fall in the prices of bagging and [illegible] rope must also follow.—*N. O. Pic.*

Pegging Boots and Shoes by Machinery.—We have now before us a pair of shoes which were pegged by a machine. They are the first and only pair we have seen that were not pegged by a son of St. Crispin with his awl and hammer. The work is well done—as good as any [illegible] work we ever saw. The machine which accomplished this feet was invented by Seth [illegible] patented on the 12th of last April, and assigned to Edward L. Norfolk, of Salem, Mass., [illegible] the sole proprietor. We have learned that this machine will peg a No. 7 boot or shoe in [illegible] minute, or 50 pairs in one hour, if the [illegible] could be put in and taken out in the [illegible] time they are pegged. It can be set to peg a [illegible] different shoe or boot in two minutes, and will peg any shape.

As the price of boots and shoes [illegible] vanced within the past two months, [illegible] the vast number of pegged boots and shoes [illegible] in our country, all by hand, the [illegible] machine to accomplish the same object [illegible] ent to every person. In a single town in Massachusetts (Lynn) no less than 10,486 persons [illegible] employed in the 175 shoe factories [illegible] yearly value of women's and children's [illegible] shoes and gaiters made there, is $3,421,300. [illegible] is not all pegged work, nor have we the statistics of the amount of pegged boots and shoes manufactured annually, [illegible] when will the census [illegible] ed—eh, how slow Uncle Sam is at [illegible] things!) but some idea can be formed [illegible] readers from the foregoing statistics, of [illegible] *clothing* manufacture of our country. A [illegible] tempts by our countrymen to establish the [illegible] ged boot trade in Britain have signally failed [illegible] though a great expense was incurred to try [illegible] tablish it, we have been informed; [illegible] and Cousin Sandy still cling to hob nails, tackets, and stitched work in preference to pegged [illegible] cheaper brogans.

We have not seen the machine operate, nor do we know how much it will cost to make one, neither can we tell the relative economy between it and hand labor; we have only seen the drawing contained in the patent, and examined the pair of shoes made by it, to which we refer. It seldom happens that any new machine, invented to perform totally new operations, is perfect, or anything like it, but generally it embraces [illegible] principal feature—which, when secured by patent, prevents those who may make future improvements, from using them without the consent of the original patentee. We understand that the patent rights for all the States except New York, Pennsylvania, and New England, are [illegible] for sale, but cannot tell anything about the [illegible] of rights. Such information can no doubt be obtained by letter addressed to Mr. Norfolk, the owner of the patent.—*Scientific American.*

From the many comments made by the [illegible] papers upon the supposed conversion of Senator Douglas to Catholicity, we select the following good natured paragraph from the Providence Journal:

"*Mr. Douglas.*—The Pope will do well to keep an eye on our friend from Illinois. If he has really embraced the faith of Rome, he will be for making St. Peter's chair elective once in four years, and will present himself as a candidate [illegible] the next succession."

BALTIMORE, Aug. 17.

Rail Road Accident.—An accident happened yesterday on the Erie Railroad, ten miles [illegible] Erie, by which the baggage car and two passenger cars were thrown off the track. [illegible] twenty persons were badly injured, but [illegible] killed.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Aug 18—Str Evergreen, with goods for sundry merchants of this place, and for Marshall & Parker, [illegible] Ford Manf Co, T J Patrick, E Belo, McCullough [illegible] Mining Co, Deep River Copper Mining and Smelting Co, S G Davis, J & B G Worth, R Hix, Shelly [illegible] Wall & McDonald, P J Wright, B Moyce, J L [illegible] the interior.

Aug. 18.—St'r Gov. Graham, with tow boat [illegible] McRae, with freight for sundry merchants of this [illegible] and for Porter & Ogden, M Kirk, Anderson & [illegible] W A Lash, Jenkins, Roberts & co, M L & R J [illegible] M L Holmes, G Makepeace, J W Scott, G C [illegible] Young, G M Bingham, J Newlin & son, S Penny, [illegible] Richardson, J R & J Sloan, Shelly & Fields, [illegible] P Thurston, H James, F Holmes, A T Zevely, [illegible] interior.

The Road to Health.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Holloway's Pills the most effectual cure for [illegible] Nervousness, Debility, and Giddiness in the Head.—[illegible] Drinkwater, of Castle street, Liverpool, had been [illegible] health for a considerable time, suffering from [illegible] headaches, nervousness, and a debilitated constitution, and was frequently suddenly seized with a giddiness [illegible] the head, so that her strength completely failed [illegible] and she would fall to the ground. Every effort [illegible] tried to obtain relief by following the prescriptions [illegible] medical men, but without success; she then commenced taking Holloway's Pills, and this invaluable medicine soon strengthened the tone of her stomach, renovated her constitution, and so effectually cured her [illegible] that she is now enjoying the best of health.

Sold by the Proprietor, 244 Strand, (near Temple Bar, [illegible] and by all respectable vendors of Patent Medicines throughout the British Empire, and by those of the United States, in pots [illegible] es, at 37½ cents, 87 cents, and $1 50 each, wholesale by the principal Drug houses in the Union, and by Messrs A. B. & D. SANDS, New York; and Mr. J. HORSEY, 84 Maiden Lane, New York.

There is very considerable saving in taking the larger sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients are affixed to each pot or box.

Wholesale by S. B. & T. A. EVANS, Wilmington, N. C.

For sale by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 22, 1853.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The official returns show that Hon. W. S. Ashe received 5520 votes, and Walter F. Leak Esq., 3351. Ashe's majority, [illegible]—whole number of votes 8,871. At the presidential election the District gave 11,026 [illegible].

THE CROPS.—A letter to the Editors from Madison, Rockingham County, says that the corn crop in that section cannot be surpassed, but that the tobacco planters will make only one-third of a crop.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.—We learn from the Salisbury papers that the Commencement exercises at that Institution, on the 11th inst., were largely attended.

Professor Hill, of Washington College, Va., was elected to fill the vacancy in the Mathematical Department.

There were fourteen graduates, viz:

C. C. Alexander, J. B. Allison, J. L. Davies, D. E. Gordon, W. B. Gordon, J. A. Gray, J. T. Harry, C. A. Henderson, J. H. McClellan, J. McQueen, B. H. Moore, W. W. Pharr, R. B. Smith, J. M. Wilson.

MORE COUNTERFEITS.—We understand that very well executed counterfeit $10 notes of the Bank of Cape Fear, payable at Fayetteville, are in circulation.

CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—The President of this Road has received information of the shipment of [illegible] cargoes of iron for the Western Division.

The Schr. E. S. Powell, from Wilmington to New York, was struck by lightning on the 17th inst. A seaman named Kelly was killed, and [illegible] others were wounded. The vessel was damaged, but to what extent, is not stated.

A SMACK OF WAR.—The New Orleans Picayune of the 17th inst. has advices from El Paso, Mexico, to the 22d ult. Great excitement existed in consequence of a party of Americans attacking the jail to rescue some returned Californians, who, they alleged, had been unjustly imprisoned by the Mexicans. A guard of Mexican troops fired on the Americans, killing the district attorney of El Paso county, Texas, and wounding several others. The final result of this affair had not yet been ascertained, but serious consequences were apprehended. The Mexicans were armed and drilling near the American town of Paso, which was said to be in great danger.

WAR IN EUROPE.—The New York Express publishes the following extracts from a letter from an eminent Banking House:

LONDON, August 5, 1853.

Your favors with pamphlets came to hand. I have as yet had no time to read them, and at the moment it would be useless as we are almost *certain to have war.*

There is a general stagnation in business which will continue, and if peace is maintained the demand for money is likely to increase, which will check investment for a time. Mr. —— is in Paris, and will probably remain their permanently.

I advise you to get out of all stocks and keep out of them. The Providence dividend is payable on the 11th—it is 125 francs per share. I have sold out all my stock. The present price is 1050 francs.

Yours, etc.

NEW ORLEANS.—The mortality is unabated. On the 16th inst., there were 193 deaths, of which 171 were from fever. On the 17th, 219 deaths; 188 from fever.

The mortality is so great that it has been found impossible to bury the dead, and a large number of bodies have been burned.

WAITING FOR ORDERS.—It is a little surprising that the Wilmington Journal, the organ of Cape Fear Locofocoism, a daily paper too, has not found room or time to give the public the benefit of its opinions upon the Pacific Rail Road scheme—the *only* measure of importance as yet recommended by the Administration. We cannot obtain an inkling of the Journal's views. When not questioned, it is altogether *mum.*—When questioned, it politely informs the the public that its views will be plainly and fully expressed at a more convenient season—that is, when the people have either condemned or approved the scheme.

At present the Journal seems disposed to think that the President will not recommend the building of the road with the Public Funds, and intimates that Messrs. Guthrie and Davis carried tricks in their hats when they proposed it. It may be so; but the Journal should recollect that the head of "their honored chief" nodded in response to his Secretaries' declarations, either with assent to their propositions or in consequence of a similar deposit in *his* hat.

When the Journal makes up its mind one way or the other upon the subject and concludes to express its opinion upon the President's course, the people of this section will be glad to learn how this strict construction President who voted against an appropriation of a few thousand dollars for the Cape Fear River can consistently recommend the appropriation of millions of dollars for the building of a railroad?

The Standard, also, is inclined to "keep dark" upon the Pacific Road. That paper, we think, took strong ground against it a few days before the Guthrie and Davis speeches. *Now,* it does not think it fair to hold the President accountable for those speeches, and will withhold its opinion until the Message is delivered to Congress.

READ OUT.—The Washington Union has now turned its attention down South, and commences operations by reading the Petersburg Democrat out of the party and striking it off its exchange list, for daring to express an independent opinion as to the constitutionality of the Pacific Rail Road scheme.

A mass of copper weighing 6,300 lbs., is on its way from the North American Mine of Lake Superior to the World's Fair.

LETTERS FROM THE SENIOR EDITOR.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12, 1853.

It is strange what a sudden fit of laziness overcomes one at this place. The days are passed in doing nothing. The spirit of the gay throng which surrounds one seems to be infectious. As I think I have remarked before, it is the only place at which I ever spent a fortnight with nothing to do without *ennui*—a fit of the blues. It is the most complete, and I may say the only complete period of rest I have during the year. Mind and body, wearied with toil, are refreshed and invigorated by it.

The last three days have been oppressively hot, and people from the cities, where it is hotter still, are fleeing hither. The crowd, therefore, rather increases than diminishes. There are several thousands of visitors here. At Union Hall, last night, there came quite a company of North Carolinians, to join a large number from our State who were here before. Nearly all North Carolinians stop at this House, which is decidedly the most pleasant one in the village. By another year it is to be greatly enlarged and improved.—This is the regular evening for a Hop, and the fine Band is playing, but no one dances, the young and gay having gone, or being about to go, to a Ball at the United States Hotel. A moment ago, half past ten o'clock, I observed a gentleman and two ladies, in full dress, just starting to the dance. A reasonable hour to go *to* a party, when nine-tenths of our plain people in North Carolina are in bed and asleep. But fashion, all-powerful fashion, forbids its votaries to go earlier. At what hour in the morning they will disperse I know not.

18TH.—Another horrible rail road accident!—Indeed yesterday was signalized by the occurrence of two. One of them, however, was a small affair—*only* one man killed. The second, between Worcester and Providence, throws it entirely in the shade. Fourteen killed and many others mutilated!! And all because one train was *two minutes* behind its time! What is to be done, to put a stop to these incessant collisions, and their awful results to life and limb? Nobody is punished that I can hear of; and one collision, so far from warning other engineers and conductors, only seems to serve as an example to be imitated.—Several of my friends here, who intended to go to Niagara Falls, have given up the idea. They say they consider it criminal to expose the lives of themselves and families to so much danger for a mere pleasure trip. But the stream of travel will scarcely be perceptibly affected by such a consideration. People will travel and must travel. We are essentially a travelling people. Business, health, recreation, fashion, all drive to the cars and boats. People cannot afford to walk, or to submit to the slow movements of animal power. Some guards against the wholesale slaughter by collisions, *must,* therefore, be adopted. A double track on all rail roads would be a very effectual, though a very costly, security against the most common kind of collisions. Stationing a watch at every mile's distance along the line of a road, as on the Hudson River Road, would be another safeguard. I expect, before long, to find both these required on all lines where there are numerous trains passing daily, and even hourly, as on some roads.

I regret to hear, this morning, of the defeat of that eloquent and enlightened and excellent gentleman, Jas. W. Osborne, by Burton Craige.—Should Clingman be elected, as I fear, the spectacle will be presented of North Carolina, one of the truest States to the Union, being represented in Congress by four men, if not five, who have exhibited hostility to the Union by advocating either Nullification, Secession, or even Disunion. I allude, of course, to Messrs. Ashe, Craige, Clingman, and Ruffin. Dr. Shaw is so little known that I cannot say whether he is a "bird of the same feather." We have as yet nothing from Clingman's District.

A citizen of this village informs me that during the late Presidential election the persons about here who took the most active part in favor of Pierce and King were the free soilers and abolitionists. They rode over the country making prodigious efforts. *They knew what they were about,* as the result shows. *They have got nearly all the offices.* Glorious humbug! A loco foco member of the next Congress from this State expressed himself to a friend of mine a few days ago in terms of strong indignation and disgust at the course of the administration. He vowed that his party might call him Whig or what they pleased, he *will not* support the Administration. And this is not the member who lately published a similar renunciation. It is another. My friend said to him that he had been taught to believe that the Whig party at the North contained the large mass of the abolitionists. He declared that this was a great mistake, or rather falsehood.—Gen. Scott, according to our Southern Locofoco papers and orators, was not true to the South.—We see what Gen. Pierce is; and yet, there is not found one solitary Locofoco paper in all the South, so far as I know, which has had the manly independence, the common honesty, to express its opinion, good or bad, of Pierce's abolition appointments. They fear the people too much to approve; they would be cut off from all share of the spoils should they put on honesty enough to disapprove.

SARATOGA, Aug. 16, 1853.

It is no small trial to leave the crowded parlors and piazzas of Union Hall, where I have many acquaintances and some friends, and where the ever-varying scene is full of interest and amusement, to sit down in my room soberly to write an Editorial letter. But I have recently received several unsolicited and unexpected assurances that my readers take an interest in my poor sketches, and sympathize with me in the enjoyments of those excursions which are necessary to me, for health, recreation and business. That being the case, both feeling and interest prompt me to the sacrifice.

This place continues thronged. I learn that yesterday, (Monday,) 300 left the U. S. Hotel and 125 the Union, yet they are not missed, except as individuals note the departure of pleasant friends. Among those who departed yesterday, for Niagara, were several from my own town and and from other parts of the State, greatly esteemed friends, whom *we* miss, but whose places in the house and at the table, are abundantly filled. The excessive heat which prevailed all last week, has moderated materially, and it is now comfortable. The Observer will of course inform its readers of the terrible mortality which attended that heat in the large cities. Nearly 200 deaths in five days in the city of New York alone from that one cause! It is awful. Why is it that no one ever dies, and few are ever sick, in the South, from that cause? The heat with us is greater, and the air is not so invigorating, yet their laborers die of heat and ours do not. Is it because those who labor with us are not compelled or expected to put forth so much exertion, (which is evidently the fact,) or because habit has familiarized us to the endurance of greater heat? I know not; but I do feel, that we have deep cause of thankfulness in our State generally, and particularly in our part of it, for exemption from the terrible scourges of both North and South. At one period the cholera, which in mercy visited us not;—At all periods the scarlet fever and consumption, which so rarely prevail with us, especially among the pines, slay their thousands at the North; and now the yellow fever is desolating New Orleans and extending to other places. I see that during the last week the enormous number of 1518 deaths occurred in that city, of which 1277 were by yellow fever, and this notwithstanding nearly every body who could had fled from the city. I cannot at this moment recall to mind so awful an amount of mortality.

Yesterday afternoon I joined an immense crowd in hearing an Address on Civil and Religious Liberty, delivered in a neighboring grove, by Father Gavazzi, (pronounced Gavatsi.) This singular man and most powerful orator, was, as most of my readers doubtless know, a Roman Catholic Priest. His love of liberty, civil and religious, and disgust and horror at the absurdities and crimes perpetrated in the name of that despotic church, drove him from it and exiled him from his native Italy. His addresses in New York and other cities produced great excitement, and in Montreal, where the Romish population so largely outnumbers the Protestant, great mobs and riots and bloodshed resulted. I am not surprised, since I have heard him, at such consequences.—The matter of his address yesterday, deeply exciting as it was, was even less powerful to sway a crowd, than his manner. Every part of his body spoke. About 40 years of age, a noble person, tall and finely formed, with hair and eyes as black as jet, a countenance intellectual, and expressing by turns every emotion except of fear,—no one could see him without interest;—a Protestant could not listen to him without admiration; and as the facts proved, Romanists regarded him with malignant hate. Twice he was interrupted by insults from people of that sect, and twice an indignant feeling burst forth from the crowd, and the offenders were hustled out with a great uproar. Many ladies were alarmed, and all felt uneasy and excited;—all but Gavazzi, who did not change countenance, but at once turned the incidents to account, as evidences of that spirit of intolerance by which Romanism would deny the freedom of speech to Protestants even in a Protestant land. His exposure of that intolerance in Italy, where it has its full sway, was powerful. There a man dare not speak, and scarcely think, except as the Pope and the Romish Priests speak and think. The police is every where,—in the streets, in public places, in private corners, in every man's house, between husband and wife, parent and child. Every Roman Catholic is a policeman, every Priest and Bishop is a policeman, and the Pope is the great head policeman. In this country he warned Americans of the great increase of that immense "*foreign army*" which the Pope has now in our midst. Within a few years the number of Archbishops has increased to 6, of Bishops to 29, and of Priests to 1800, but few of whom are Americans. They are a foreign army, belonging to the Pope of Rome. And already they are demanding, in those States where their number gives them political power, that their proportion of the general School Funds shall either be allotted to them, to enable them to have separate Romish Schools, *or that the Bible shall be excluded from the Common Schools!* One of the most eloquent appeals I have ever heard was poured forth in favor of the Bible, and of its retention as a part of the reading in every School. The audience responded with enthusiasm to the appeal.

His powers of ridicule were not less effective than his grave appeals. He read the notice of the intended consecration of a Romish Chapel in this place on Sunday last, in which the public were promised the attendance of Madame Steffanoni, a celebrated Opera singer, to sing with the choir. "*Admission One Dollar!*" And then he read from a New York paper the advertisement that Madame Steffanoni was to sing in the Opera at Castle Garden on Saturday night. Of course she could not be at Castle Garden until 11 on Saturday night and here on Sunday morning. He left his audience to draw their own conclusions, which were, that a deliberate deception had been practised, in order to swell the amount for tickets of admission to *the Opera in the Romish Chapel* on Sunday.

Ex-Governor Briggs of Massachusetts was here a day or two ago, and delighted all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance, by his conversational powers. I listened to him for hours, on all subjects, Congressional anecdotes, the characters and capacity of many public men, the questions between North and South, &c., &c. I was glad to hear from him, as from other sources, that abolitionism is dying out, and that, though he and every body at the North are naturally not in favor of slavery, yet that they unhesitatingly admit the right of the slave States to retain or abolish or modify the institution as they, and they only, may decide.

Mr. B's reminiscences of Mr. Adams, Mr. Webster, Mr. Clay, and others with whom he was in high standing as a Whig Congressman, were deeply interesting. One anecdote of Mr. Adams I cannot refrain from attempting to put on paper. When Mr. A. made, in the House, his bitter attack upon Mr. Webster, it incensed his colleagues from Massachusetts, perhaps even more than others. The House continued in excited session till midnight, and adjourned in an excited temper. Mr. Adams was quietly leaving the Capitol, when one of his colleagues passed him, and in his anger endeavored to pass without speaking. Mr. A. called him by name, and asked him to walk with him. He could not refuse. They silently proceeded to the North end of the parapet that surrounds the western side of the Capitol, and there stopping, Mr. Adams pointed up to the cloudless sky, lighted up with its myriads of stars; spoke of the many times that he had resorted to that favorite spot for the contemplation of the glorious scene, and then, for about half an hour, poured forth such a stream of eloquence on the wisdom and goodness of the Creator of all things, as astonished even the friend who knew so much of his powers. He was deeply moved and thoroughly disarmed of all unkindness. After walking with Mr. Adams to his dwelling, he returned and found his messmates railing against the old man. He stopped them, told them how he too had felt, and what had changed his feelings.

Another anecdote, relating to our own State, and in which one of our members came off second best in an encounter of wits, I cannot withhold. There was from Connecticut, several years ago, a great wag, with a countenance as sober as a judge, named Brockway. One day, in a merry crowd, one of our North Carolina members said, pointing to Brockway, "I once saw that fellow out in my District peddling tin-ware." "Yes," replied B. "I confess it. I went into the gentleman's district with a load of tin-ware, in hopes to exchange it for *tar.* But I found that his constituents *used the tar instead of molasses,* and so it was so dear that I could do nothing in the article."

For two or three days past we have not an item of news respecting our election. This is a disappointment. I somewhat hoped, before I left home, that Gaither would beat Clingman. But other results have so disappointed me, that I am prepared for defeat in this also.

The foreign news this morning is interesting. The decided stand taken by the British Ministry, amidst the cheers of all sides of the British parliament, against the encroachments of Russia, is a remarkable event. The story of money and forces being offered to the Turks by the United States is of course humbug.

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—A fugitive slave from Kentucky was arrested in Cincinnati a few days ago, taken before Judge McLean of the Supreme Court, examined and remanded to his owner.

In giving his decision the Judge maintained the constitutionality of the fugitive laws of 1793 and 1850—held that no State has power to enact a law to prevent the recovery of fugitives—that no proof is necessary before the Supreme Court of the existence of slavery in the State from which the fugitive escapes, as it is to be taken for granted that the Supreme Judges know the laws of all the States—that the States could not be compelled to give up fugitives by a law of Congress if the provisions in the constitution did not do so; that slavery can only exist by authority of law, and as it so exists in slave States, said law not being an infringement of the constitution, the free States are bound to recognise it in delivering up slaves from these States upon clear proof that they are such.

DISGUSTING TOADYISM.—A Locofoco paper in Virginia "pulls up short" some of our cotemporaries who have indulged in a little harmless fun at the expense of the late "Whisker order." The wits are told that *they* have "more hair than brains," and that the order in question is another striking evidence of the Statesmanship of the Secretary! "Every man to his taste."

But this zealous defender of the Secretary is mistaken in asserting that Mr. Dobbin has given the largest liberty to beards, allowing each individual to locate and grow them as he pleases, without dismissal from the service. The "order" reads, that, "the beard may be worn at pleasure, *but when worn to be worn short.*"

Large liberty that! It reminds us of the old gentleman in the play who picked out a wife for his son, and then gave him the largest liberty to choose, accompanying his indulgence with the remark that if he did'nt marry the girl already chosen, he'd be d—d, if he did'nt disinherit him!

Mr. B. G. Graham has been appointed Postmaster at Greensborough.

Patrick McGowan, of Raleigh, has been appointed Mail Agent upon the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, *vice* H. H. Potter removed.

"We stand on *principle.*"—*Ral. Standard.*

Yes. You put it under foot in 1841 and *interest* has kept it there.

THE SPEAKERSHIP!—It is said that the Hon. Lynn Boyd, of Ky. will be displaced by the Hon. Jno. C. Breckenridge, of the Ashland District in the same State.

THE GARDINER CASE.—It is said that intelligence has been received at Washington of the discovery of the Gardiner Mines, by the Commission sent to Mexico for that purpose.

Hon. Thos. Butler King is at Washington City, for the purpose, says the correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot, of refuting the charges against him of defalcation.

LAND WARRANTS.—Thompson's Bank Reporter quotes land warrants:

	Buying.	Selling.
160 acre Warrants	$180	$186
80 acre Warrants	90	93
40 acre Warrants	45	47

The stringency in the money market has brought forward Warrants, in excess of the demand, and hence they are quoted lower.

The Coroner's Inquest, in the case of the recent Rail Road accident in Massachusetts, have returned a verdict against the Conductor, who has been arrested and held to bail in the sum of $5,000.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Aug. 22.

BACON—	9½ a 10	MOLASSES—	
BEESWAX—	24 a 25	Cuba,	25 a 26
CANDLES—F.F.	16 a 17	New Orleans,	37½ a 40
Adamantine	30 a 35	NAILS—	5¼ a 6
Sperm	50 a	OILS—Linseed,	80 a
COFFEE—Rio,	10½ a 11	Tanners',	60 a 70
Laguira,	11½ a	SALT—	
St. Domingo,	9 a 10	Liv'p, (sack,)	1 60 a 1 75
COTTON—		Alum, (bu.)	a
Strictly prime,	11 a	SEED—	
Prime,	10¾ a	Flaxseed,	1 00 a
Fair,	10 a 10½	Clover, per lb.	12½ a 15
COTTON BAGGING—		SHOT—	
Gunny,	13 a 15	Com., pr. bag,	2 00 a
Dundee,	12 a 14	Buck,	2 25 a
Burlaps,	10 a 12	SPIRITS—	
COTTON YARNS—		Peach Brandy,	a
No. 5 to 10,	17 a 18	Apple "	45 a 50
DOMESTIC GOODS—		N. C. Whiskey,	35 a 37
Bro. Sheetings,	7¾ a 8	Northern "	a
Osnaburgs,	9½ a 10	N. E. Rum,	40 a
FEATHERS—	35 a 37	Jamaica Rum,	$2 a 2 50
FLOUR—		Fr. Brandy,	$2 a 3 00
Superfine,	5 30 a 5 50	American Gin,	30 a 40
Fine,	5 00 a 5 10	Holland Gin,	1 50 a 2 00
Scratched,	4 75 a	SUGAR—	
GRAIN—		Loaf,	10 a 11
Corn,	75 a 80	Crushed,	9½ a 10½
Wheat,	75 a 80	St. Croix,	9 a
Oats,	50 a	Porto Rico,	7 a 9
Peas,	a	New Orleans,	6 a 8
Rye,	a	TALLOW—	8 a
HIDES—Dry,	7 a 8	TOBACCO—	
Green,	3 a	Leaf,	none.
IRON—		Manufactured,	8 a 15
Swedes, co. bar,	5 a	WHITE LEAD—	$2¼ a 3 00
Ditto, wide,	6 a	WINDOW GLASS—	
English,	4 a	8 x 10,	2¼ a 2½
LARD—	10 a 11	10 x 12,	2½ a
LEAD—	8½ a 9	WOOL—	23 a 25

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon.—Stock on hand large, receipts fair, prices unchanged.

Cotton.—All good lots that came in last week sold at 11 cents.

Corn.—Prices steady.

Flour.—Prices quite variable.

Whiskey.—We reduce our quotations full 4 cents.

Salt.—A better feeling is observable.

Wool.—We reduce our figures to agree with sales.

Turpentine $2. Spirits 36.

Our Merchants are receiving large and well assorted stocks of goods. See advertising columns.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

Virgin and yellow dip Turpentine 2 80. Spirits 37½ to 38. Tar 2 50. Rosin $1 to 1 05. Bacon—hog round 10½ to 11, hams 12½ to 13. Lard 13. Lumber—wide boards 8 25. Lime $1 to 1 15. Timber—sales of eight or ten rafts, at 5 50, $6, 6 75, 8 50, 9 75, $10.

At Charleston, good middling and middling fair cotton, 11 cts. Corn 70 to 75. Bacon, in good demand, at 8 to 9 for sides, and 6¾ to 7 for shoulders.

At New York, cotton has declined ¼. Rio coffee has advanced ¼, and 3500 bags sold at 9¼.

At New Orleans, cotton market very dull.

Total receipts, 3,207,724, against 3,011,702 bales, last year. Increase, 196,022 bales.

DIED,

In this town, this morning at 6 A. M., WILLIAM, infant son of James and Hannah McGilvary, aged 8 days. The funeral will take place to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at 10 A. M., from Maiden Lane.

At Smithville, on the 13th instant, of consumption, Mr. JOHN T. RUSS, a native of Bladen county, but for the past twenty years a resident of Wilmington, aged 40 years.

In Wilmington, on the 18th inst., Mrs. HARRIET LASPEYRE, the last surviving child of Gen. John Ashe of Revolutionary memory, aged 86 years.

DONALDSON ACADEMY.

THE ensuing Term in this institution will commence on the 5th day of October next. It is very important for the subsequent progress of the Pupils that they should enter at the beginning of the Term. No deduction will be made from the Tuition bills for a short absence at the beginning of a Term; nor will any deduction be made after the Pupil enters, except in cases of protracted illness. Rates as heretofore.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

Fayetteville, August 22, 1853. 21*4t-2tn2tibe

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE MEMBERS of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools are requested to meet at the Office of the Superintendent, on THURSDAY, September 1st, at 11 o'clock.

E. L. WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Aug. 20. 21-2w

New Goods.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected STOCK OF GOODS in his line, purchased mostly for Cash, which is offered for sale *cheap.*

ELIJAH FULLER.

August 20, 1853. 21-4t

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension and remit as directed. Printed Blanks furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1853. 21-4t

WANTED,

3000 WHITE OAK SPOKES, for Timber Wagons.

5000 do do do, for Road Wagons.

2000 feet White Hickory, for Axle-trees.

5000 feet White Oak Plank, suitable for Felloes.

For which the highest price will be paid in Cash.

Apply to ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1853. 21-4t

NOTICE.

WILL be rented at the Market House, on Tuesday the 30th inst., at 12 o'clock, for one year, the BRICK STORE on Person street, next door to Liberty Point House, at present occupied by Mr. James Sundy. Possession given 1st September. Terms on day of Renting.

JAS. EVANS, Guardian.

August 16, 1853. 1t

Fall, 1853.

WE are now receiving our FALL STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY

Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Silk and Straw Bonnets, Umbrellas, &c.

—ALSO—

12,000 pairs Boots and Shoes,

Well assorted; together with a

Large Stock of Ready-made Clothing,

From common to good qualities.

The above comprises by far the LARGEST STOCK we have ever offered, and will be sold at the lowest market prices for cash or good paper. We will be pleased to show our Goods.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, August 19, 1853. 21*6t

FALL GOODS, 1853.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

ARE NOW receiving their FALL STOCK; the following is a part only:

GROCERIES.

135 bags Rio and Laguira Coffee;

30 bbls. Refined, Granulated and Crushed Sugars;

5 hhds. Porto Rico and New Orleans Sugar;

30 bbls. Mess Pork;

40 bbls. Mackerel,—*New;*

1000 lbs. Scotch Snuff, Eagle Mills, and very small bladders;

700 lbs. Sup. Carbonate Soda;

50 kegs Extra White Lead;

4 tons Swedes Iron, all sizes.

—ALSO—

Corn Shellers; Straw Cutters; Gunny, Dundee and light Bagging; Rope and Twine; Nails; Hollow ware; Hardware, Well buckets; Pails; Brooms; Buckets; &c.

A good assortment of DRY GOODS, Kerseys, Lindseys, Negro Blankets, and a large lot Shoes and Boots, will be sold very low. Call and examine for yourselves.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

Aug. 22. 21*5a

1853.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE undersigned are now receiving the LARGEST STOCK OF GOODS in their line that they have ever offered to the Trade, consisting of a very extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Ready-made Clothing,

To which they invite the attention of their old customers and wholesale buyers generally.

HALL & SACKETT.

Fayetteville, August 20, 1853. 21tf

EDWIN GLOVER,

Watchmaker and Jeweler,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

HAS just returned from the North, with a much larger stock of Goods in his line than ever before offered by him in this place. Among his stock may be found—

WATCHES of all kinds and prices, from $8 to $185; Gold Chains, Seals and Keys; Breast Pins, Ear-rings, Finger-rings; a fine stock of Bracelets, Gold Lockets, Cuff Pins and Buttons; Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles; Silver Spoons, Butter Knives, Soup Ladles and Cups. Military Goods; Clocks; Plated Ware;

And almost every article usually kept in a Store of this kind, which he will sell cheap for cash, or on short time to those who pay when their bills are presented.

☞ Watches Repaired, as usual.

August 17, 1853. 20-3m

LOST.

A HAIR BRACELET, with gold clasp. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at E. Glover's Jewelry Store.

August 17, 1853. 20-3t

☞ We offer for sale a tract of Land on the Centre Plank Road, 18½ miles from Fayetteville, of 562 acres. This is fine Turpentine land, in the virgin state; a good stand for a Still and Store, with houses, store house, stables, &c. We will sell low for cash or negroes, or on time.

JONES & BARBEE.

August 17, 1853. 20tf

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, situated at the terminus of the Southern Plank Road, in Robeson county, a tract of 55 acres of LAND. The situation is an eligible one for the erection of a Turpentine Distillery and Store, or for a residence.

ANN BROWN.

Fayetteville, Aug. 15, 1853. 20-4t

5,000 lbs. superior North Carolina

BACON,—sides, shoulders and hams. Also, LARD in barrels, for sale.

F. ROSE.

August 17, 1853. 20-3t

DRAY FOR SALE.

A NEW iron axle DRAY, a superior article, with or without gear.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 17. 20-4t

25 CORN SHELLERS,

A SUPERIOR article, double wheel, for sale low.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

August 17. 20-4t

FOR SALE,

150,000 BRICKS, partially engaged, and those wishing them are desired to call soon.

HUGH McPHERSON.

August 22, 1853. 1t

IN WANT OF MONEY.

ALL DEBTS due me prior to the 1st July 1853 must be paid, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. W. ANDREWS, Market Square.

August 18, 1853. 20-1w

MULES! MULES!!

H. S. WILSON, of Kentucky, will be again in Fayetteville on the 26th and 27th of this month, (Aug.,) with **50** of the finest Mules ever offered in this Market. His character for selling none but No. 1 STOCK, is a sufficient guaranty to purchasers that they will find Mules, pairs or otherwise, to suit the most fastidious taste. Give him a call.

August 19, 1853. 21-2t

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the subscriber either by note or account will please call on W. McL. McKay and settle the same, as farther indulgence cannot be given.

L. McKELLAR.

Fayetteville, August 4, 1853. 17-3t

NEW BOOKS.

YUSEF, a Crusade in the East, by J. Ross Browne; Vivian Grey, by D'Israeli; Life and Works of Burns, by Chalmers; Echoes of a Belle; Overman's Mechanics for Millwrights, Machinists, &c.; Practical Mineralogy, Assaying and Mining, by Overman; Gray and Adams's Geology; Kaltschmidt's Latin Dictionary; Memoirs of Charles James Fox, by Lord John Russell; Wayland's Political Economy; Do. Abridged for Schools.

Further supplies of School Books, &c. Just received.

E. J. HALE & SON.

August 17, 1853.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

COLUMBUS COUNTY.

IN EQUITY—At Spring Term, 1853.

Sarah Yates, widow of Luke Yates; Absalom Powell; Calvin, Francis, Robert Yancy, and Oliver Powell; Lucy Baldwin; Joseph C. Lee, Guardian of Dougald F. McMillan, a Lunatic; William L. Kelly, John Kelly, Samuel Cox and wife Nancy; Luke J. Yates; Marvin D. Godwin and wife Margaret C.; Sarah M., Jas. W., John, Doctor E., Mary A., Martha J., Joseph D. and Brady F. Yates, the last seven of whom are minors and sue by their next friend Dr. F. Williamson; John Byrd and wife Elizabeth; Eleanor Yates, an infant, by her guardian Francis Floyd; John Yates; Joseph C. Lee and wife Helen Sophia; Chester Rockwell and wife Caroline,

AGAINST

James Kelly, Daniel Yates, James Lee and wife Winney, Jesse Lee and wife Betsey, Robert E. Curlee and wife Sarah, Evan Huggins and wife Elizabeth.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said James Kelly, Daniel Yates, James Lee and wife Winney, Jesse Lee and wife Betsey, Robert E. Curlee and wife Sarah, Evan Huggins and wife Elizabeth, are non-residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six weeks, notifying the said parties to be and appear at the next term of the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Columbus, at the Court House in Whiteville, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a decree rendered pro confesso.

Witness, Malcom R. Morrison, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office, on this the eleventh day of August, A. D. 1853.

21*6t] M. R. MORRISON, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

BLADEN COUNTY.

R. S. Gillispie *vs.* James F. Gillispie, P. W. McDaniel and wife, and others.

IN EQUITY.—Spring Term, 1853.

IN this case it is ordered, that Neill Graham be appointed guardian, ad litem, to Franklin Gillispie, Martha J. Gillispie, Elizabeth Gillispie, Joseph Gillispie, and Richard B. Gillispie, infant defendants.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter W. McDaniel and Sarah R. his wife, defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Peter W. McDaniel and wife to be and appear before the Judge of the Court of Equity at Elizabeth Town, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to this bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso, and set down for hearing ex parte.

Witness, J. C. Wooten, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office in Elizabeth Town, the first Monday after the fourth in March, Anno Domini, 1853, and of American Independence the 78th year.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

BEING determined to quit selling Liquors, we now offer a small lot of Fine Liquors at New York cost and charges: such as French Brandy; Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Port, Madeira, Malaga and Teneriffe Wines; Baskets Champagne, (Anchor Brand;) Champagne Cider, &c. Persons wishing to purchase any of the above Liquors would do well to call and see us.

TROY & MARSH.

Aug. 4, 1853. 16-tf

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

WE HAVE on hand a large amount of Lumber of different kinds: flooring, wide boards, weather-boards, scantling, laths, &c.; some of which is partly [illegible]. Also, a large assortment of refuse; will [illegible] at $1 per M.; scantling at [illegible] good edge boards at $3. Sawed staves, [illegible]. Bills filled at short notice.

JONES & BARBEE.

Greenwood, Cumberland, N. C., Aug. 4, 1853. [17tf

FOR SALE.

1000 ACRES OF LAND.

THE subscriber offers for sale his valuable PLANTATION in Robeson county, on both sides of the [illegible] South West of Fayetteville and [illegible] of Lumber Bridge, the terminus of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road.

An opportunity is now offered for an investment, which cannot be equalled in this part of the country. The land is heavily and densely covered with pines, offering a great inducement to all persons engaged in Timber and Turpentine. The cleared land (about 100 acres) and in fact all is productive—superior to any in that country.

A bargain may be had. Terms liberal.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH.

Fayetteville, August 8, 1853. 17tf

CASH.

WE WANT to purchase young Negroes.

J. & T. WADDILL.

August 1, 1853. 17tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

IN order to make a clean sale of my present stock of Spring and Summer Goods, I will offer them at reduced prices. Persons in want of Ready made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Straw Hats, and other articles of men's wear for the season, will find it worth while calling on me.

GEORGE BRANDT.

Between the Market House and Fayetteville Hotel.

Fayetteville, July 7, 1853. 8-2m

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my plantation, situated seventeen miles South West of Lumberton, and eighteen from [illegible] containing Seven Hundred Acres of the best cotton and provision lands in the county, with the improvements, well watered [illegible] and the best stand for a [illegible]

[illegible]

ZACH. FULMORE.

[illegible] 52tf

AT THE RED SIGN.

McDonald & McMaster

[illegible] New York [illegible] Liquors, Loaf, Crushed and [illegible] and Laguira Coffees; [illegible] New Orleans and Cuba Molasses [illegible] Bacon, Lard, Mess Pork [illegible] Beef, Dryed Venison; No. 1, 2 and [illegible] Flour, Meal, Corn, Oats [illegible] Saleratus, Indigo, Madder [illegible] Nutmegs [illegible] Crockery, and [illegible]

[illegible] the community [illegible] keeping in view [illegible]

[illegible] Market House and the [illegible] Fayetteville, N. C.

78tf

Pilot Mountain.

THE [illegible] is situated in Surry [illegible] west of the Stokes line [illegible] Salem [illegible] Bethany 17 miles, and [illegible] Mount Airy to the Sulphur [illegible] the Pilot Mountain [illegible] 1750 feet above the level of [illegible] which is the nearest stream. The view [illegible] Pinnacle is said to be the Grandest of any [illegible] Southern States, embracing Kings [illegible] York [illegible] S. C., Pariss's Mountain in [illegible] S. C., the Table Rock in Greenville [illegible] which are 100 miles or more distant [illegible] the Blue Ridge from North East to South [illegible] as far as the eye can reach [illegible] the Buffalo Hump, and many other [illegible] A view into four States can be had [illegible]

[illegible] the last season has been much visited [illegible] all parts of the United States. The [illegible] to the Pinacle is now safe by steps and [illegible] from the House kept by the Subscriber, one [illegible] half miles south of the Mountain. A good carriage Road within six hundred yards of the Pinnacle; a good Guide will always be ready to wait on strangers [illegible] will be spared to wait on visitors and make [illegible] every thing the country affords [illegible] are well supplied with corn, fodder and [illegible] Near the House is a fine Mineral Spring, the [illegible] of which are Sulphur, Iron and Magnesia [illegible] for the Subscriber's House, as he is the sole proprietor and owner of the Pilot Mountain.

WM. GILLAM.

June 25, 1853. 9-tf

To Distillers & Shippers of Turpentine.

THE undersigned having completed his large and commodious Warehouse, situated on the River Bank at Lower Fayetteville, is now prepared to receive Spirits Turpentine on Storage. He expects to devote his sole attention to the business, and those who store their Spirits with him, may depend upon his being in the Warehouse every day so as to detect any leakages that may occur. Having a good Cooper always in the Warehouse, he will be able to make it an object to [illegible] in the manufacture as well as to shippers [illegible] All Spirits received in good order, will [illegible] free of charge. Moderate charge [illegible] condition.

[illegible] will save much trouble [illegible] directly to the Warehouse [illegible]

[illegible] in no wise interested or connected in any of the Boats, will in all cases ship as directed by the owner or shipper.

ISHAM BLAKE.

June 25, 1853. 6-3m

W. H. McKAY,

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

General Commission & Forwarding Merchant,

South Water street, [illegible] doors below Market,

Wilmington, N. C.

[illegible] Particular attention paid to the sale of all kinds of Country Produce. Liberal cash advances made on consignments.

References:

[illegible] Starr, Esq., Pres't of the Bank of Fayetteville, [illegible] Broadfoot, Cashier, do. [illegible] Fuller, Esq., Messrs. Cook & Taylor, [illegible] Cook & Johnson,	Fayetteville.

[illegible] Hobson & Co., Clinton, Sampson county.

Thomas J. Morisey, Esq., Lumberton, Robeson.

J. B. [illegible], Esq., Westbrooks, Bladen.

Oct. 8, 1852. 22-ypd

CUMBERLAND Cotton Yarn and Sheetings, for sale [illegible] Factory prices by

TROY & MARSH.

[illegible] 1853. 17tf

FOR SALE,

A COMFORTABLE dwelling house, with all necessary out-houses, in good repair, together with ten acres of land. The above named land is adjoining the Southern limits of town. A bargain may be had by applying soon to the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. MALLETT.

July 11, 1853. 10tf

Spirits Turpentine Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay cash for Spirits Turpentine, (in good order,) allowing only a fair margin to pay incidental expenses in sending to a general market.

When parties prefer to ship on their own account, the undersigned will make liberal cash advances (for the usual commission) on all Spirits and Rosin placed in their hands for shipment,—giving the owner always the option to sell in Wilmington or ship to New York.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 6, 1853. 8tf

ANDREWS'S

Tin Ware and Stove Depot.

ALWAYS on hand, Cooking, Box, and Parlour STOVES.

—ALSO—

A varied assortment of Tin Ware, at wholesale and retail. By

C. W. ANDREWS,

Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

Metalick Roofing and Guttering,

DONE in the best manner, at reduced prices, by

C. W. ANDREWS,

Market Square.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I WILL pay 3½ cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and I hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 24, 1852. 68tf

Important to Wagon Makers.

WE are now manufacturing a superior article of WAGON AXLES, from one and three quarters to three inches.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

June 23, 1853. 5-3m

HOTEL.

THE subscriber having purchased the Hotel situated on the Southeast corner of Court House Square, and lately known as Stuart's Hotel, would inform the public that he is now ready to accommodate boarders by the day, week or month. Having made considerable outlay in furnishing and refitting the Establishment, he hopes to be able to give satisfaction to all who patronize him. His Table shall be furnished with the best the market affords, his Bar with the best of liquors, and his Stable with a plenty of good provender and faithful Ostlers.

J. A. GILCHRIST.

June 26, 1852. 3tf

TOBACCO.

THE subscriber continues to receive and sell, on manufacturers' account, all grades of manufactured Tobacco.

J. LUTTEY.

May 31, 1852. 9tf

DR. STRONG'S

COMPOUND SANATIVE PILLS.

THESE Pills are entirely Vegetable, and are a most superior Medicine in the cure of all Bilious Complaints, Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fevers of all kinds, Loss of Appetite, Obstructed and painful Menstruation, and all lingering diseases.

As a Female Medicine they [illegible] and when taken [illegible] they never fail to cure very worst cases of **Piles**, after all other remedies fail.

They purify the blood, equalize the circulation, restore the Liver, Kidneys, and other Secretory Organs to a healthy tone and action: [illegible] Family Medicine they have no equal. Price 25 cents per box.

17 No.

DR. STRONG'S

PECTORAL STOMACH PILLS.

A remedy for Coughs, Colds, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Consumption, Nervous Diseases, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Erysipelas, Disease of the Heart, Inflammation and Pain in the Chest, back and Side, and all diseases arising from a deranged state of the stomach, and to remove the distress and bad feeling from eating too hearty food, in weak and dyspeptic habits.

Warranted to be Purely Vegetable.

THESE Pills act as an Expectorant, Tonic, and Aperient. One 25 cent box possesses three times more power to cure diseases than a one dollar bottle of any of the Syrups, Balsams, or Sarsaparillas, that was ever made, and a simple trial of only one box will prove this important truth.

They promote Expectoration, loosen the Phlegm, and clear the Lungs and other Secretory Organs of all morbid matter, and there is not another remedy in the whole Materia Medica capable of imparting such healing properties to the Lungs and Vital Organs as these Pills. **They cure Costiveness, produce a good regular Appetite, and strengthen the System.**

Price 25 cts. per box, containing 25 doses of medicine.

Call on the Agents who sell the Pills, and get the "Planter's Almanac" gratis, giving full particulars and certificates of cures.

Both kinds of the above-named Pills are for sale in Fayetteville by S. J. Hinsdale, and J. N. Smith; who also keep a supply of *Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Pills*, and *Dr. Hull's Celebrated Pills*, which stop the Chills and Fever the first day, and do not sicken the stomach or operate on the bowels. [16-Y]

☞ Professor Alex. C. Barry's Tricopherous,

or Medicated Compound for Beautifying, Curling, Preserving, Restoring and Strengthening the Hair, Relieving Diseases of the Skin, Curing Rheumatic Pains and Healing External wounds. Bounded by no geographical lines, the reputation of Barry's Tricopherous pervades the Union. The sales of the article of late years have increased in a ratio that almost exceeds belief. Professor Barry, after a careful examination of his sales' book, finds that the number of bottles delivered to order, in quantities of from half a gross upward during the year 1852 was within a trifle of 950,000.

It is unnecessary to present at length the evidences of the wonderful properties of the Tricopherous, when the public have furnished such an endorsement as this. The cheapness of the article and the explanations given of its chemical action upon the hair the scalp, and in all cases of superficial irritation, first recommend it to the attention of the people. This was all that the inventor desired. Every bottle advertised itself. The effects of the fluid exceeded expectation. It acted like a charm. The Ladies would not be without it. Country dealers in every section of the United States found that they must have it and thus was built up a wholesale trade to an extent hitherto unheard of as regards articles of this kind. The highest point has not yet been reached and it is believed that the sales this year will be a million and a half of bottles.

Depot and Manufactory, No. 137 Broadway, New York. Retail price 25 cents a large bottle.

Liberal discount to purchasers by the quantity. Sold by all the principal merchants and druggists throughout the United States and Canada, Mexico, West Indies, Great Britain, France, &c. And by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville, N. C. [96-6mpd]

A Letter to be Read and Thought upon.

THE East, West and North have spoken, now speaks the South—the sunny South—Hear the tribute given by one of her sons in his 74th year. Can there be any mind so prejudiced as not to yield to such a mass of testimony daily given in favor of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, in every hamlet, village and city, where it has found its way? Grateful hearts speak its praise.

CHESTER DISTRICT, South Carolina, January 31, 1853.

Messrs. Mortimer & Mowbray—Gentlemen: For the last five years I have been a severe sufferer from Rheumatism; seeing your recommendation of Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, I purchased a bottle and the first dose has so much relieved me that I consider it but justice to give to the suffering world the result of the application.

Mine was acute Rheumatism in the back—so bad that I was confined to my bed for the last six months. The first bottle acted like a charm; the second restored strength to my poor afflicted back and I am now as well and feel as young as when I was sixteen. I am now seventy four years of age.

I consider your Tincture the greatest discovery of the age; and poor suffering humanity ought to erect a monument to Dr. Hampton, who has saved thousands from pain. And you, gentlemen, have acted the part of public benefactors in disseminating the benefits which have resulted from your invaluable Tincture.

I am a plain cotton planter and have never written for literary fame; but when my fellow beings are afflicted, shall I hesitate, or through modesty, withhold any information valuable to my fellowmen? So if you consider this worthy of a place in any of your newspapers, you are at liberty to make use of it.

ALVAH KEMBALL.

Hampton's Vegetable Tincture, by its mild action on the Stomach, Liver and the Kidneys, will cure Dyspepsia, Cough, Asthma; Bronchial and Lung Affections; Pains in the Back, Side and Breast, Constipation, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Fistula; Piles, Bowel Complaints, Worms, Nervous Debility—with all diseases arising from impure blood, and is the greatest Female Medicine ever known.

For Cholera Morbus, Cholic, Diarrhea, and all diseases incident to the bowels in the summer season it has no equal.

Sold Wholesale and retail by S. J. HINSDALE, Fayetteville; C. & D. DuPRE, Wilmington; MORTIMER & MOWBRAY, Baltimore, and by Druggists generally. 6-Y

DR. T. C. HALL

HAS removed to the well-known stand of the Drs. Robinson, corner of Green and Bow streets.

April 21, 1853. 87tf

R. M. ORRELL,

FORWARDING COMMISSION MERCHANT AT

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 10, 1851. 62-tf

W. WHITEHEAD,

WITH

RAYNER & GILMORE,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

151 Water Street,

NEW YORK

Customary advances on Naval Stores, &c.

March 5, 1853. 74-6mpd

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79-tf

JOHN A. RICHARDSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL (after June next,) attend the Courts of Anson, Richmond, Robeson, Bladen, and Columbus Counties.

Address, Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.

March 7. 74-6m

CHARLES BANKS,

CONFECTIONER,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c.

GREEN STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 1, 1853. 73tf

W. H. CARVER,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, and Provisions,

1 door from N. E. corner Market Square, next to D. Gee's Hat Store, Green street,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Feb'y 5, 1853. 66Y

M. HUTSON,

HOUSE PAINTER,

Fayetteville, N. C.

March 29, 1853. 81-Y

WORTH & ELLIOTT,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. D. WILLIAMS,)

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

(OLD STAND OF HALL & JOHNSON.)

J. A. WORTH.] [W. P. ELLIOTT.

February 15, 1853. 69-y

STARR & WILLIAMS,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,

HAY STREET,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. B. STARR.] [J. M. WILLIAMS.

April 28, 1852. 8-tf

H. L. HOLMES,

Attorney at Law, Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE on corner of Front and Princess streets, under Journal office.

Dec. 12. 48-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM,

COMMISSION

AND

FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Dec. 12, 1853. 67y

WILKINSON & ESLER,

DEALERS IN

Confectionary, Foreign Fruits, Nuts, Tobacco, and Snuff,

AND IMPORTERS OF

SUPERIOR HAVANA CIGARS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Market St., Wilmington, N. C.

Aug. 7, 1851. 11tf

MALLETT & PAULMIER,

Grocers and Commission Merchants,

135 Front Street,

NEW YORK.

P. MALLETT.] [J. PAULMIER.

August 16, 1852. 18tf

T. C. WORTH,

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1853. 60tf

A. J. & J. T. JONES,

General Agents & Commission Merchants,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to the sale of Timber, Lumber, and Naval Stores. Liberal cash advances on consignments. 13tf

N. B. STARBUCK,

Troy, New York,

IRON FOUNDER AND MACHINIST,

Manufacturer of Steam Mills and Boilers, Mill Gearing of all kinds, Ploughs, &c.

THE undersigned, as the Agent of the above Establishment, will order any articles which may be wanted, on application to him.

"The Steam Mills manufactured by Mr. Starbuck have been tested, and are highly approved on the Plank Roads about Fayetteville.

EDW'D LEE WINSLOW.

Fayetteville, Sept. 4, 1853. 27tf

ON and after the first of July, the undersigned will not pay more than $2 00 for Turpentine, until further notice. We are compelled to adopt this course owing to the scarcity of water.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

June 29, 1853. 7tf

1853.

SPRING GOODS.

WE are now receiving our SPRING GOODS, (a larger stock than any former one,) consisting of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

In addition to the above, we have added to our stock a large and well-selected assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING. All of which we offer to buyers at our usual low prices and accommodating terms.

HALL & SACKETT.

N. B. Strict attention paid to orders.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

OLD RYE.

WILLIAMS'S old Rectified RYE WHISKEY.

J. & T. WADDILL.

June 6, 1853. 200tf

Important Notice to Country Merchants.

I AM now selling Fashionable Dress Hats at wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in any of the Northern cities. Retailing fine Dress Hats at $2 50 to $3 50.

DAVID GEE.

June 29, 1853. 7tf

MOLASSES.

40 HHDS.,—superior quality.

—ALSO—

Coffee, Sugar, Iron, &c., for sale CHEAP, by

PETER P. JOHNSON.

March 16. 77-tf

Just Received and for Sale,

25 BARRELS prime SUGAR.

10 bags good Rio Coffee.

5000 lbs. N. C. Bacon.

BENBOW, KYLE & CO.

May 30, 1853. 9-tf

MILLINERY AND MANTUA-MAKING.

Mrs. Walton has just received the second stock of Spring and Summer BONNETS, consisting of Straws of a new and beautiful style, and various prices; Flowers, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Mantillas, long and short Gloves, Swiss Edgings and Insertings, Under-sleeves, Collars and Capes, Dress Caps and Dress Trimmings.

Dresses and Mantillas made in the latest style.

All orders from the country promptly attended to.

May 9, 1853. 92

WE HAVE ON HAND

10 Hhds. Sugars,
5 Bbls. Granulated do.
15 Bags Rio Coffee,
5 " Maricaibo do.
Bagging and Rope,
Swedes and English Iron,
Window Glass, 8 x 10 and 10 x 12,
—ALSO—
Loaf and Crushed Sugars,
Bar and Fancy Soap,
40 Bbls. No. 1 Herrings,

Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Snuff, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Saltpetre, Saleratus, Mace, Cloves, Yeast Powders, Nutmegs, Adamantine and Tallow Candles—with a general assortment of Provisions, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hardware and Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware.

We offer the above goods at low prices for cash, good paper, or produce.

TROY & MARSH.

May 23, 1853. 97tf

Livery Stables.

The undersigned continue to carry on the LIVERY BUSINESS at this place. They have lately largely increased their Stock and can now offer to the public as good Horses, Carriages and Drivers as can be found in the Southern country.

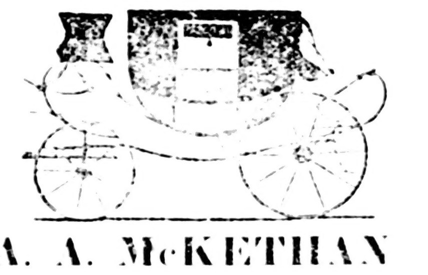
Thankful for the large patronage heretofore extended to us, we solicit a continuation of the public favor. We promise a satisfactory trip to all who may wish to travel.

☞ Stables at the West end of Mumford street, where one of the Proprietors may always be found, or at the Store first door East of Mr. Latta's.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 22, 1853. 71-Y

The Largest Carriage Factory in the South!



A. A. McKETHAN

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has built up large substantial Brick Buildings at his Old Stand, expressly for manufacturing Carriages. Thankful for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last 21 years, he hopes by strict attention to business, with a desire to give satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same. He warrants his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen in each branch of the business. His work will compare favorably with any made in the United States, for neatness and durability.

He is determined to sell and do any work in his line on as good terms as any work done elsewhere that is as well done. He now has on hand, FINISHED, the LARGEST STOCK of

Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, and Buggies,

Ever offered in this place, and a very large stock of work nearly finished, which will be finished daily. All of which will be sold very low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. ☞ He has on hand more than ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY Vehicles finished and in course of construction.

☞ All work made by him is warranted 12 months with fair usage, and should it fail by bad workmanship or material will be repaired free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to. Repairing executed at short notice and on very reasonable terms.

May 28, 1853. 98tf

NOTICE.

THOSE who are indebted to me by Note or Account will please settle the same. And all debts due me prior to the 1st of Jan'y 1853, must be settled, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

A. A. McKETHAN.

May 30, 1853. 98tf

Who would have thought it?

A new Carriage Establishment on the Military Green, opposite the Methodist Church, fronting on Mumford Street.

GREAT ENTERPRISE!

Fayetteville is bound to Shine!!

THE Subscribers would respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have entered into copartnership for the purpose of conducting the general CARRIAGE BUSINESS in all its various parts. And being both practical workmen, fully understanding their business, they have no hesitation to compare work with any establishment in Fayetteville as to style and durability.

One of the firm may be known by reference to A. H. Whitfield's iron work for the last two years.

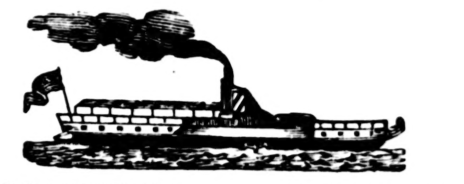
We warrant all work to give general satisfaction for twelve months.

Repairing done in the neatest manner low for cash.

PIER & BRANIN.

JAMES H. PIER. JAMES BRANIN.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 24, 1853. 62tf



FREIGHTING ON CAPE FEAR.

THE subscribers having purchased the Steamers Evergreen and Southerner and Tow Boats, lately the property of the Henrietta Steamboat Company, are now prepared to forward with despatch, between Wilmington and Fayetteville, all freights or goods entrusted to them.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 14, 1853. 68tf

THOS. J. JOHNSON

—HAS JUST RECEIVED—

10 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES,
10 do. large Yellow Planting Potatoes,
6000 lbs. Northern Bacon,
3000 lbs. N. Carolina do.
1000 bushels Oats,
Ploughs and Castings,
Blacksmiths' Tools,
17 hhds. Cuba Molasses.

—ALSO—

1 light four-horse Wagon, and 1 Buggy, 1 Harness Horse, &c.

THOS. J. JOHNSON, Person st.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 28, 1853. 72tf

☞ CAMPBELLTON PROPERTY FOR SALE.

T. J. J.

WOULD respectfully inform the public that he is still at his old stand carrying on the above business in all its branches. He returns thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and hopes by a strict attention to business, and a desire to please all and give general satisfaction, to merit a continuance of the same.

He warrants all his work to be made of the best material and by experienced workmen,—having a more *experienced* and *practical Smith*, he flatters himself that his work will compete with any made in the State for style, elegance and durability: and should any of it fail in twelve months (with fair usage) either in workmanship or material, he will repair it free of charge.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine his work as he is determined to sell low for cash or on short time.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice and lowest possible prices.

Fayetteville, Jan. 26, 1853. 63tf

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. HALL & BOLLINGER'S

CASTINGS

OF

ALL KINDS

FOR

WHEAT, CORN,

SAW MILLS,

AND

THRESHERS.

GRIST Mill Spindles, Balance Irons and Drivers, Bales and Gudgeons, Hotchkiss Water Wheels, Racks and Rollers, kept constantly on hand, and for sale. We also make Gearing and Shafting for Wheat, Corn, Saw Mills and Factories. Steam Engines of any power repaired. Grate bars and Furnace Fronts kept on hand. We wish to make additions to our machinery [illegible] to enable us to do this, those indebted by note or account will please come forward and settle.

HALL & BOLLINGER.

March 12, 1853. 76tf

THE undersigned, having purchased Mr. Thos. S. Lutterloh's Distillery and Cooper shops, have entered into Copartnership under the name of McLaurin & Strange, for the purpose of carrying on the Distillery of Turpentine, and the manufacture of Spirit Barrels.

D. McLAURIN,
WM. McLAURIN,
JAS. W. STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

THE highest cash price paid for Turpentine, White Oak Staves, and Oak or Ashe Heading. Call on Jas. W. Strange, who can always be found at the Still.

McLAURIN & STRANGE.

Feb'y 18, 1853. 70tf

TURPENTINE.

WE have a convenient warehouse near the steam boat wharves, in which we can receive and forward Spirits Turpentine for our friends, offering them the customary shipping facilities.

We also purchase the article on our own account, and keep for sale such articles as are usually wanted by the turpentine operators.

J. & T. WADDILL.

May 2, 1853.

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS,

BY the bale or half bale, for sale by

C. T. HAIGH & SON.

July 13, 1852. 8tf

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE.

LARGE No. 3, Mackerel.
" " Herring.
Fresh Lime.
" Plaster Paris.
" Cement and Plastering Hair.

J. W. POWERS & CO.

July 22, 1853. 13-tf

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, about the 14th June last, his negro man BEN. He is about 18 years old, rather spare made, between 5 feet 9 inches and 6 feet high, dark complexion, high forehead, good teeth, shows a good deal of white in the eyes, and rather slow in speech when spoken to. Said negro was purchased of Thomas McLamb, in the upper part of Sampson, and it is supposed he may be lurking about the neighborhood of Chas. A. Harrisen. I will give the above reward for the apprehension and delivery of said negro to me, or Twenty Dollars for his confinement in any Jail in this State so that I can get him.

NEILL WATSON.

Clinton, Sampson Co., N. C., July 23, 1853. 13-1m

$25 REWARD.

I WILL pay the above reward for the apprehension and safe delivery to me, or lodgment in Clinton Jail, so that I get my negro girl JENNY. She is a likely girl, of light complexion, smiles when spoken to, about five feet six or seven inches high: is supposed to be lurking about Faison's Depot, or Goshen.

WM. P. HOBBS.

July 27. 15-tf

WORLD'S FAIR.

Crystal Palace.

PERSONS visiting New York or travelling through North Carolina, should prepare themselves by calling at M. A. BAKER'S, Sign of the Big Gun, opposite the Post Office, where they will find a large assortment of double and single-barrel Shot Guns, Rifles and Pistols, of all qualities; Colt's Repeating, Allen's Revolving, Wesson's Repeater and self priming Pistols.

Powder Flasks, Shot and Game Bags, Percussion Caps of French and English make; also a large assortment of Gaming fixtures, which will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

REPAIRING of every thing in the Gunsmith line will be done at short notice, in the best manner, and for a small charge.

Rifles of all kinds constantly on hand and manufactured to order, and warranted to shoot from 100 to 900 yards. Persons wishing to purchase any of the abovenamed articles, will do well to give me a trial.

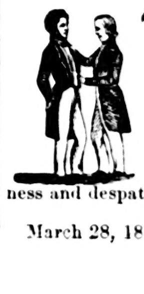
M. A. BAKER,

Sign of the Wooden Gun,

Hay street, opposite the Post Office.

July 21, 1853. 12tf

NOTICE.



THE Subscriber has taken the shop between Drs. Mallett & McSwain and Eccles's Bridge, where he intends carrying on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its branches. Having had practical experience in most of the Atlantic cities, he feels assured that he can please the most fastidious.

All orders will be executed with neatness and despatch.

B. MONAGHAN.

March 28, 1853. 81-tf

CARD.

JAS. C. SMITH & CO.,

Factors,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Particular attention paid to the sale of [illegible] Turpentine, Timber, Lumber, and other [illegible]

July 21, 1853. [illegible]

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June [illegible]

John J. Gilchrist vs. George McM[illegible]

ATTACHMENT.—Philemon Taylor and [illegible] summoned as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of [illegible] George McMillan, the Defendant [illegible] removed, or so conceals himself that the [illegible] process of law cannot be served upon him. It is [illegible] Ordered: That publication be made [illegible] Fayetteville Observer, for the said George McM[illegible] be and appear at our next Court of [illegible] Sessions, to be held for the County [illegible] the Court House in Fayetteville, [illegible] September next, and replevy and [illegible] absolute will be rendered against [illegible] in the hands of the Garnishees [illegible] faction of the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, John McLaurin, Clerk [illegible] Office, the first Monday of June, A. [illegible]

13-6t [illegible] J. McLaurin, C[illegible]

ANDREWS & JESUP,

No. 70, PINE Street, NEW YORK.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF

COTTON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY AND

"Manufacturer's Articles"

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

Comprising Belting, Card Clothing, Bobbins, Shuttles, Pickers, [illegible] Skins, Roller Cloth, Oils, &c.

Dec. 16, 1852. [illegible]

New Stock Seasonable Goods

THE subscriber respectfully begs [illegible] customers and the public [illegible] just received his Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Embracing a General Assortment [illegible] Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, B[illegible] and Children's Hats, Worsted [illegible] brellas and Parasols, Boots [illegible] ALSO, SUGAR AND COFFEE.

P. [illegible]

North-west Corner Market [illegible]

Fayetteville, N. C., April 1, 1853.

CASSIMERES, CASSIMERES.

I HAVE just received a fresh supply [illegible] of SALEM CASSIMERE, to which [illegible] the attention of my friends and the [illegible]

[illegible]

May 3, 1853.

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on [illegible] June, his negro man DANIEL, [illegible] years. Said negro is about 5 feet [illegible] 160 or 170 lbs., is of dark complexion [illegible] scarred on his back and arms, caused by [illegible] treatment. He was purchased two [illegible] by me from B. A. James, living near [illegible] ter District, S. C., and may now be [illegible] of the country.

I will give $20 to any one who will [illegible] any jail in North or South Carolina, [illegible] or $25 if delivered to me at my residence at Little River, in Richmond county, N. C.

Address the subscriber at Little's Mills, [illegible] N. C.

THOMAS W. S[illegible]

June 28, 1853.

FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

Francis Shenton,

SLATE AND METAL ROOFER, &c.

THANKFUL for past favors, begs to call public attention to SLATE ROOFING, done in the [illegible] approved principle, making roofs lighter, tighter, [illegible] more durable than the old way of sheeting, effecting saving in lumber, and greater security against [illegible] The low price at which Slate Roofs are now offered compare favorably with any other kind of [illegible] Roofing.

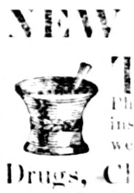
SLATE CHIMNEY TIPES made to any [illegible] They are an excellent remedy for smoking [illegible] and seldom fail to effect a cure.

☞ Tin and Copper Gutters, Leader Pipes, Heads, made to any pattern, and every [illegible] proof roofing put on or repaired in [illegible] reasonable terms.

F. S., in soliciting your patronage, [illegible] giving entire satisfaction in all cases [illegible] knowledge of his business is required.

Fayetteville, Sept. 7, 1852. [illegible]

NEW DRUG STORE



THE subscriber having taken the [illegible] on Green street, known as the McPherson Building, nearly opposite [illegible] inson's Shop, is now receiving [illegible] well assorted stock of

Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, and Perfumery.

Together with a good assortment of Hair, Flesh [illegible] Paint, and Whitewash Brushes; Cupping [illegible] Surgical Instruments; Galvanic Batteries, [illegible] of which he offers low for Cash or on time [illegible] customers.

Orders respectfully solicited from Country [illegible] and others, who may depend on procuring [illegible] genuine articles, and that no pains will be spared [illegible] give satisfaction both in quality and price.

☞ MEDICAL PRESCRIPTIONS carefully [illegible] accurately prepared.

J. N. SMITH.

Jan'y 24, 1853. [illegible]

LEATHER BANDS.

THOROUGHLY stretched, cemented, and [illegible] The above Bands are sold 20 per cent. [illegible] New York manufacturers' prices. Cash [illegible] quired in every instance. For sale by

W. H. [illegible]

Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1852.

New Goods for 1853.

J. C. THOMSON

IS now receiving a large and well selected [illegible] Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of Gentlemen's fine Fashionable [illegible] Cassimere, Panama, Leghorn, and a large [illegible] other styles of HATS and CAPS, which will be [illegible] for Cash.

Also, a general assortment of Gentlemen's, [illegible] Misses', Youths', Boys', Children's, and Infants' dress Gaiters, Operas, Oxford Ties, Buskins, Boots and SHOES; which he is willing and anxious [illegible] change for Cash, on liberal terms.

J. C. T.

Market Square, March 29, 1853. [illegible]

UNION LIVERY STABLES.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE PROPRIETORS are prepared to furnish the Public with

Horses, Carriages, and Buggies,

FOR HIRE.

They are also prepared to carry Passengers to any of the neighboring Towns, on reasonable terms.

Their Stock may be found at the Stables formerly occupied by Messrs. Philips & Wooten, a few [illegible] West of the Telegraph Office.

They always have in attendance good Ostlers and Reinsmen.

☞ A FOUR-HORSE CARRIAGE will be in attendance, at short notice, to convey Passengers to and from the Steam Boats.

They will take Horses on Livery at reasonable [illegible]

They hope, by strict attention to business and a determination to please, to merit a share of public patronage.

J. B. ASKEW, Agent.

December 14, 1852. 52tf